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THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,756—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 9-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
26th Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000		
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
24th ,,	* MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000		
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500		

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Office of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	----	--
1st March	MOREA	11000	----	--
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	----	--
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	* ARCADIA	7000	----	--
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	----	--
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	----	--
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	----	--
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	----	--
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	----	--
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	E. Sebarich	1st Nov
Leopolis	3905	P. Badessich	16th Nov

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar
Austria	7588	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 750
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 903 ,, 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 525
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... ,, 655 ,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 675
To London via Trieste... ..... ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 832 ,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	8th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing, Date, Time, Route via

Dumra.. 1695 Thurs. 26th Sept. 9 a. m. † C. M. Linga ... 2185 Friday 27th Sept. ‡ 9 a.m. direct. Lhasa ... 2184 Mon. 30th Sept. 11 a.m.* P.D. and C.M.

† Catch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 26th Sept, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Patiala" 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 2nd October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 3rd October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Lelagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3289 tons, on or about 28th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
24th September, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	19 ,,
*City of Glasgow	6529	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	18 ,,
City of Athens	5594	15 March	...
City of Poona (Tw. Screw)	9500	.....	5 April
*City of Lahore	6875	16 April	14 ,,
City of Benares	6973	.....	23 ,,
*City of Calcutta	7631	5 May	3 May
*City of Marseilles (Tw. Screw)	9800	15 ,,	13 ,,
City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 ,,
City of York	7810	.....	31 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9000	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Maree Iles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	1057	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about	
President ...	3310	Schutt	2nd	Oct. 1912.
a Kanzler ...	3060	Schapp	19th	,, 1912.
Somali ...	2655	Kasch	4th	Nov. 1912.
a Markgraf	3680	Jantzen.....	19th	,, 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo (for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 23rd September, 1912.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... £400,000
RESERVE..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p m.
SATURDAY, 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,, 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

ALLAHABAD BANK, Ltd.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

THE VALUE OF A NAME

A REPUTATION for straight-forward dealing is one of the greatest assets of a firm. To acquire public confidence, many years of conscientious, arduous labour are essential business characteristics.

Courtesy in reply; promptness in despatch; rectitude in transactions; accommodation in dealing with individual situations.

The observance or disregard of these imperative qualifications combine either to make or mar commercial enterprise. Judging therefore by results and taking our stand upon the staunch and continued support which has attended our efforts, we affect no undue modesty in assuming that our methods have been

FAIR AND SQUARE

and that we have honestly established a fair name which compels the confidence of our numerous patrons in all parts of India, whom we have had, and still hope to have the pleasure to serve.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCH and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c., &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES & Co.)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are still an enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try then.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood. Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills. If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

The most common complaint in India is Fever. A man with fever is miserable, he cannot walk or play, he is burden to himself, and an anxiety to his friends.

HEALTH OR MISERY !

At the first sign of fever take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, OR PILLS.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc., in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.

WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer : Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

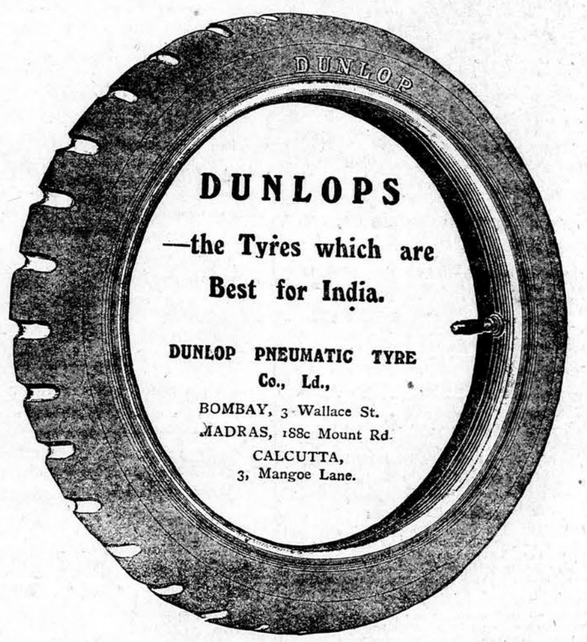
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.



BRITISH SUPREMACY.

The Original Pneumatic Tyre

IS THE

DUNLOP

Reject alien and inferior Imitations.

Ever since its introduction nearly a quarter of a Century ago, the Original Pneumatic Tyre, the Dunlop, has been and is being fitted by all manufacturers and car owners who, from past experience know that no other Tyre gives the same satisfaction.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "MERTON HALL."

ARRIVED on 22nd September, 1912.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, and within one week of their being landed otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 23rd September, 1912.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE for EMPTY PACKING CASES of 1000 Looms and other Machinery to be shortly landed at the above Mills.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 which will be forfeited on failure to remove to the cases in the specified time.

Tenders will be received on the 5th October between 3 and 5 P. M. (S. T.).

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 20th September, 1912.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.:
(Including Dhrangadra Railway.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the above-named Railway for the SUPPLY of CONSUMABLE STORES for a period of One Year commencing from 1st January, 1913. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Re. 1.

Sealed Tenders (superscribed, Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received by the Manager Bhavnagar State Railway, up to noon (Gun fire) on the 14th October, 1912, and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 100, to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or in part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

THOS. WHEELER,
Store-keeper B. S. Railway.

Bhavnagar Para, dated 21st September, 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

ALTERATION IN TIMING OF DOWN RACE EXPRESS TRAIN FOR THE RACE MEETINGS ON 25TH AND 28TH SEPTEMBER AND 5TH AND 12TH OCTOBER, 1912.

DOWN EXPRESS.

		H. M.
Victoria Terminus	Dep.	11- 0
Poona	Arr.	14-45

UP EXPRESS.

		H. M.
Poona	Dep.	19-30
Victoria Terminus	Arr.	23-45

W. ALEXANDER,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th September, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 733 of 1909.

MATHURADAS ROWJI a firm..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

1. JAVERVAHU widow of DAYAL KHIMJI.
2. VALLABHDAS TULSIDAS.
3. VITHALDAS NARANDAS, the executors of the last will and testament of DAYAL KHIMJI deceased and
4. TULSIDAS LUXMIDAS.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of April 1910 the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on TUESDAY the 8th day of October, 1912, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that the right title and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement one thousand and eighty-three square yards or thereabouts, with the bungalow or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Banganga Road Walkeshwar outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 2386 and Street Nos. 8, 10, 12 and bounded as follows :—On the East by the said Walkeshwar or Malabar Hill Road, on the West partly by a public passage and partly by a Dharamshala of Jivraj Mukunji on the north partly by the Dharamshala of Jivraj Mukunji and partly by the Dharamshala of Bhowsar caste, on the South by the Dharamshala of Motchee (Shoe makers) Community.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the plaintiff's abovenamed at No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of August, 1912.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

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A Lecture delivered
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PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE :

1. THE FLOODS : The record rains in East Anglia : Houses and bridges destroyed near Norwich.
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BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

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PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

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Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
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H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

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Paid up Capital.....	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....	£ 1,500,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000
CALLED UP	£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£600,000

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CAPITAL CALLED UP...	„	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	„	3,00,000

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INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, at Girgaum Back Road.

Under instructions from Joshi Ruttonsi Govindji, Executor of the last Will of Joshi Devji Shamji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th day of September, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Executor in a deed mortgage dated 27th September, 1909, and a deed of further charged dated 5th October, 1911, and made between Bai Sunderbai, widow of Keshav Pandurang, Harischandra Keshaw and Jeram Keshow, of the one part and the said executor of the other part, the following landed property on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 267 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay [assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 765, New No. 3413, Old Survey No. 565, and New Survey No. 7875, of Pension and Tax tenure with half part of the well for watering trees, etc., lying therein, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward "D" No. 1112, and Street No. 59, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west formerly by an oart of Rustomji Shapurji Muccadum, but now belonging partially to Krishnarao Khanderao, on or towards the north by the property formerly belonging to Ramabai, widow of Trimbuck—Pandanji but now to the heirs of Wamon Purshotam, deceased, and on or towards the south by the oart passage and beyond that by the oart of Krishnarao Khanderao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., attorneys for the abovenamed Executor, at their Office, No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th September, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
81, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following :—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Fazal Shivjee.

F T S C—96198—B 6201-2—96198 3 cases Duplex Chimney.

By order of the concerned—

100 square yards English flooring tiles of good design.
15 tons of broken tiles for Mosaic work.
24 cases St. Mitchel claret.
12 cases Dinner claret.
5 dozen L's silver watches.

On account of the concerned—

One S. H. double case gold watch by John Jones.
5 cases Japanese paper lantern.
3 crates glass bucket lamps for illumination.

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS AND JEWELLERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE will, by order of Messrs Amin and Desai, attorneys for the pledgee. Mr. Sambhoo Prasad Bhagwandas, and on account and at the risk of the pledgors, Messrs. Nagardass Dalchharam, sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, 1912, at their Sales Rooms at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following :—

One gold neckchain of 9 strings about tolas 13 3-8.
One gold necklace of diamond pattern about tolas 13 1-4.
One bunch of pearls of 9 strings.
One diamond rose ring of 7 diamonds
One pearl nose ring of 3 pearls and 1 diamond.

A deposit of 25 per cent. or if required cash will be paid by the purchasers at the time of knocking the lot to them and the balance shall be paid and the lots taken delivery of immediately the sale is over.

Jewellery and ornaments are on view. Full conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th September, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Carnac Road, opposite Crawford Market, and Saiyad Abdul Rahman Street and Balu Serang Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th September at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on plot No. 116, opposite Crawford Market, the following very valuable building plots for the period of 999 years :—

At Carnac Road, opposite Crawford Market.—

Plot No.	Sqr. Yds.	Plot No.	Sqr. Yds.
116	528	126	343

Both the above plots will be put up first in one lot and if the reserved bid is not reached then they will be sold separately. Saiyad Abdul Rehman Street :—

Plot No.	Sqr. Yds.	Plot No.	Sqr. Yds.
117	283	119	288
118	282		

Balu Serang Street :—

Plot No.	Sqr. Yds.	Plot No.	Sqr. Yds.
123	323	125	292
124	287		

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the above plots will take place on plot No. 116.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the auction regarding the development they will have in view in connection with any of the above plots,

Further particulars of auction building conditions, form of lease plans of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at Sandhurst Road Estate (East).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th October next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 22, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years :

Plot No.	Area Sq. Yds.	Plot No.	Area Sq. Yds.
18	496	27	829
19	474	33	644
22	282	42	716
24	451	79	157

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will also be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the plots will take place on Plot No. 22.

Architects interests in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction, building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th September, 1912.

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2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
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2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

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1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

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1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
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1 Rolling Machine.
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

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Each succeeding line	... ...	„ 0-8

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [23RD SEPT. 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 20th Sept. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	8	9,843
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	17	20,057

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 20 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance is very moderate. There are still few Private Bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-16d.
On-line 3 months'sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d, 12th Oct.
Do. do France	...171
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 30 days' sight	...149 1-2
Shanghai ,,	...206 1-4
Japan ,,	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 15-16 for Cash and 95 13-16 for the Settlement and advanced 1-16 during the day. A fair business has been done and closing rates are as under.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 96 0 0
Settlement	...	,, 95 14 0

BULLION :—

Bar silver in London closed 1-16 higher both for ready and forward, the rates being 29 1-4 for both positions. New York was 1-8 up at 63 3-8. The local market opened at 73 15-16 for ready bars and 74 for the first settlement. Small fluctuations have occurred during the day and a moderate business has been done, prices closing as under.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	24 0 0
Australian ,,	...	,,	24 0 0
Sovereigns ,,	...	,,	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	,,	74 0 0
1st Settlement	...	,,	74 1 0
2nd Settlement	...	,,	74 5 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	...	,,	83 6 0
1st Settlement	...	,,	83 7 0
2nd Settlement	...	,,	83 11 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Latest advices from the home markets show little change. Private telegrams predict light frost in the extreme North-West sections, but also state that crop accounts from America are favourable. Fluctuating markets on daily weather reports are likely in the near future. The local market opened steady at Rs. 300 for good Broach, Rs. 247 for fully good Bengal and Rs. 283 for fine, Khamgaon-Akola. An export house sold a few hundred bales of the latter description during the morning, but there were no buyers above Rs. 282 later on. Little business has been done, and the market closes quiet as under.

Ready cotton is quiet with only a small enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	...	Rs.	308-9 March
Good M. G. Broach ...	...	Rs.	301 Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingughat	,,		294 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	...	,,	291 ,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	...	,,	285 ,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	...	,,	282 ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	...	,,	272 ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	...	,,	262 ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	,,	262-3 ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	,,	265-6 Dec.
,, ,,	...	,,	268-9 Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	...	,,	248 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	28,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6 39	6 35	6 29
—03	—03	—03
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 29	6 30	6 31
—03	—03	—03
Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.	May-June
6 32	6 33	6 34
—03	—03	—03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market continues quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	10 8 6 R.T.
September	...	,,	11 5 0 R.T.
April-May 1913	...	,,	10 11 0 ,,

RAPESEED :—Quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	...	Rs.	8 4 6 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	...	,,	8 0 0 R.T.
Yellow ,,	...	,,	8 15 6 ,,

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs.	55 0 0
Black Kutni ...	...	,,	47 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	13 0 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	39 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	26 8 0
Forward	...	,,	25 4 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold	...	Rs.	45 8 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	8 3 6 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is easy.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 5 0 R. T.	
,, Delhi Aug-Sept	...	,,	5 4 6 ,,
,, ,, May 1913	...	,,	5 7 6 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	...	1,722 1-2
Bank of India	...	...	64 1-2
Bank of Baroda	...	...	67 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	...	88
Indian Specie	...	...	72 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	...	493 3-4
Kohinoor	...	...	845
Manockji Petit	...	...	3,255
New Great Eastern	...	...	262 1-2
Standard	...	...	1,365

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...		173
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...			195
Bombay S. N. Ordinary	...	...	292 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	...	...	1,595
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...	...	22

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry		...	73 1-2
Tapti Valley	...	...	567 1-2

TO-DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	...	151 bales.
Wheat	...	...	28,389 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	3,761 ,,
Rapeseed	...	...	558 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	...	25 ,,
Poppyseed	...	...	448 ,,
Groundnuts...	...	...	144 ,,
Castorseed	...	...	2,988 ,,
Rice	...	...	1,854 ,,
Myrabollams..	...	...	870 ,,
Cottonseed	...	...	1,571 ,,
Mowrasseed	...	...	729 ,,
Gram	...	...	7,614 ,,
Joowar	...	...	688 ,,
Maize	...	...	205 ,,
Barley	...	...	9,972 ,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 21st Sept. 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 13th Sept. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 13. Rs.	Sept. 21. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,25,23,352	1,19,79,234
Public Deposits at Branches	11,22,91,431	11,25,39,697
Other Deposits	4,399	4,463
Post Bills	19,92,222	20,10,698
Sundries	14,84,17,404	14,71,34,092
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,37,60,830	2,32,30,047
Other authorised Securities	68,860	68,860
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,11,97,341	98,22,850
Loans do. do.	4,74,55,321	4,59,83,655
Bills discounted and purchased	1,60,40,715	1,63,57,428
Dead Stock	2,34,674	2,35,546
Stamps	4,530	4,438
Bullion	12,20,632	11,73,221
Balances with other Banks	15,86,638	14,17,988
Sundries	1,87,415	1,72,025
Cash	4,66,80,448	4,86,68,034
	14,84,17,404	14,71,34,092

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th Sept., 1912, as compared with the statement of 10th Sept. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 10. Rs. a. p.	Sept. 17. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,83,00,000 0 0	1,83,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits at head office.	2,23,68,804 6 7	1,64,13,596 11 4
Other Deposits, &c	17,74,67,362 6 0	18,23,41,476 4 9
Bank Post Bills, &c	7,38,908 12 2	8,8,,133 3 9
Sundries	17,02,219 8 5	17,18,576 11 1
	24,05,76,795 1 0	23,96,57,782 14 11
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	2,19,53,215 0 0	2,13,24,730 0 0
other authorized Investments	68,99,137 0 0	91,13,037 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	3,65,39,102 6 1	3,66,14,010 11 9
Accounts of Credit on do	4,26,79,810 10 0	4,22,10,819 10 6
Bills discounted, &c	3,40,79,574 2 0	3,40,89,895 6 11
Balances with other Banks	18,08,814 7 9	20,06,017 8 7
Bullion	25,07,401 3 3	25,03,768 15 9
Dead Stock	10,849 4 1	11,502 4 1
Stamps	4,39,178 3 9	4,17,268 3 0
Sundries	14,69,17,082 4 11	14,82,41,049 12 7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	9,36,59,712 12 7	9,14,16,733 2 4
Cash, &c., at Branches	24,05,76,795 1 2	23,96,57,782 14 11

LIABILITIES.		
Government Balance at	Rs.	
Head Office	25,27,786	Decrease.
Government at Branches	24,26,922	Do.
Other Deposits	48,74,114	Increase.
Post Bills	1,45,225	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	15,85,415	Increase.
Loans	74,908	Do.
Accounts of Credit	4,68,991	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	39,679	Do.
Cash at Head Office	30,95,107	Do.
Do. at Branches	7,32,127	Increase.

Percentage 45.40.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

FORBES—Sept. 3, at Plaisance, Mussoorie, Thomas T Forbes, Barrister-at-Law of Mussoorie and Lucknow, aged 76 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Rovers Tournament, Cooperage 5-30.—Royal Irish vs. Hornets.

Municipal Standing Committee 5-10 p. m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim : "People who live high are not always above suspicion."—"Chicago News."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at 10 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class),	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V.D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volsmen, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening :—

March Char ...Teddy Bears Picnic .....Bratton
Overture .....L'Amour au Village .....Bouillon
Valse .....Dream Waltz .....Ivanovici
Selection .....The Mikado.....Sullivan
Alaskan Song ...Cocheco.....Reeves
Selection .....The Arcadians.....Monckton
Travestie.....The Warbler's Serenade...Perry
Patrol .....The Coons .....Lotter

RAJAH OF BANSDA.—H. H. the Rajah of Bansda has arrived in Bombay, attended by sixteen followers, and is staying in a bungalow at Malabar Hill.

STEAMER LUGGAGE THEFT.—Miss R. Smithers, a passenger by the R. M. S. "Egypt," reports the loss of silver-ware and other property worth collectively about £20 from a Gladstone bag stowed in the hold.

IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Iranian Association, Mr. D. M. Madan, M.A., LL.B., will deliver a public lecture at the F. C. Institute Hall, to-morrow at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.) on "Theosophy viewed from the Zoroastrian standpoint—the Theory of Reincarnation." The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., L.L.D., will preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ, BOMBAY.—In connection with 45th anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M. A., L. LB., will deliver a lecture at the local Prarthana Mandir at 6-30 p. m., to-day, the subject being "The Coming Religion."

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—While a mail phaeton belonging to Dadabhai Amersay was crossing Bandra bridge the horse shied at some buffaloes that were being driven to slaughter. The animal dashed into a telephone post, which toppled over and killed him on the spot. The driver saved himself by jumping off.

BURGLARY ON BOARDSHIP.—Captain B. Peter, master of the steamship "Ostmark," berthed in Victoria Dock, has reported the loss of Rs. 368 in notes and cash from a drawer in his cabin, between 11-30 p.m., on Friday and 6 a.m., on Saturday last. Several thousands of rupees, which were in an adjoining drawer, were untouched.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow at 6 p. m. (S. T.) Paper to be read :—"Mazdaism and Vaishnaism: A Parallel" by Mr. A. Govindacharya Swami.

THE FRENCH ROOM.—An interesting meeting was held in the French Room, on Saturday last. The evening was devoted to an impromptu exhibition of French Art. Many exhibits were brought, many more in fact than was expected, considering the distance between Bombay and France. After all had been inspected, the exhibitors made little speeches in French : Principal J. Nelson Fraser drew our attention, amongst other things, to an old and valuable piece of enamel representing a First Christmas Day, to a "Chase' beautifully carved in mother-o'-pearl on the back of a cigar case, to a miniature of Theroigne de Mericourt, a celebrated woman of the French Revolution, and he read a poem of Theophile Gautier, on Art. Mrs. Sanders Slater spoke of the great portrait painter, Mme Vigee-Lebrun. Mr. A. Levon explained the picture representing a poor artist moving a small audience to tears with his violin. Mr. S. L. Pack showed a beautiful book on the various schools of painting in many countries and particularly in France. Mr. A. M. Mody asked whether the object he showed was really a petrified apricot. Mr. Sanders Slater amused the gathering with a portrait of Napoleon III, it was on a postage stamp-framed by himself. There were also pictures brought by Mrs. S. D. Vale, coins by Mrs. E. B. W. Fosbery, a post-card album by Mr. S. Sabavala, a medal of 1st Alliance Francaise and many art books of Mr. L. Peltier, etc. The ladies were asked to guess the price per metre of some rich silk pieces made in Lyons for the use of Indian princes and princesses, and exhibited by Messrs M. R. Vakharia and H. Hill. French was spoken by the Sheriff, Mr. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, who is a member of the Room. Finally, parts were distributed for the reading of a French play this and next month, and for the acting of another in November.—A lecture on Jean-Jacques Rousseau, will be delivered by Mr. S. Kissel, at 6-30 p. m. to-morrow.

SALVATION ARMY EXHIBITION.

An Industrial Exhibition is to be held by the Salvation Army in the Town Hall, on October 3rd and 4th under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

It has been decided to celebrate the thirtieth Anniversary of the landing of the Salvation Army at Apollo Bunder, Bombay, in this way. The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., has kindly promised to preside at the opening of the Exhibition, at 5 p. m. on Thursday, October 3rd.

The Exhibition will include the following:—Work amongst the criminal tribes; regarding industries carried on by members of the criminal tribes; the silk industry; the hand-loom weaving industry; lace, drawn thread and needle work; arboriculture; and educational specimens.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Grievances of Vegetable Oil Dealers.

FREE TRAM PASSES.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the President, occupying the chair.

Consideration was given to the letter from Mr. Nasserwanji Framji Gagrat, stating that on a requisition from the Municipal Commissioner he was compelled to have the well at his premises at Lohar Street, hermetically sealed, and that his tenants who used the water for religious purposes, gradually vacated the premises, with the result that his whole house with the exception of the portion in his occupation and the ground floor, mostly occupied by shops, was now lying vacant, that consequently he was being put to a considerable loss every month and that the value of his property had been considerably affected. He further stated as he could not allow tenants who did not strictly follow their religious customs to occupy his premises, he had been unable to let his house, as orthodox Parsis when they heard that the well had been closed, refused to occupy it. He submitted that the water of the well, until it was closed, was quite clean, that the well was open to the sky and to the rays of the sun, but that he was not in a position to say in what state the water at present was. He requested that his case might be considered and that he might be allowed to re-open the well, to have the water pumped out and cleaned, and to provide thereto a trap-door to draw water from as occasion might require.

Mr. C. V. Mehta moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee the petitioner be informed that his request could not be complied with.

Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be referred to the Commissioner.

The Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshah Mehta observed that the ground of orthodoxy and the tolerance for orthodoxy appealed to him less and less emphatically. It had been stated that the Parsis had deteriorated of late and he believed that one of the causes for the deterioration was the use of impure water of wells where malarial mosquitoes were germinated. The true Zoroastrian precepts preached cleanliness and sanitation and the orthodox people were mistaken if they believed that their religious precepts required them to use such contaminated water. However as the amendment referred the question to the Commissioner, who always considered such questions with sympathy and consideration, he had no objection to the amendment being accepted.

Mr. Sorabji Dhondi said that he was an orthodox Parsi and was proud to be one. He believed that true orthodoxy is not blind; orthodoxy must be encouraged. They were so much more fit physically in the old times of orthodoxy.

The Commissioner remarked that the present case was not a deserving one as Dr. Sukhia seemed to think. He did not think the Commissioner would be right or entitled to reopen a well which was unhealthy and insanitary.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit said that the petitioner had no objection at the time the well was closed He only came to them, because he suffered a pecuniary loss. He did not think on such grounds they should allow an insanitary well to be re-opened.

Mr. C. V. Mehta having replied that the amendment suggested the setting aside of the Standing Committee's action by the Commissioner, which was not a right thing to do, the amendment was put to the vote and was defeated, and the original proposition was agreed to.

OIL MERCHANTS' GRIEVANCE.

The Coroporation considered a letter to the President, dated the 11th of June, 1912, from Messrs. Raghavyya, Bhimji and Nagindas, solicitors, on behalf of certain dealers in vegetable oils—forwarding copy of a correspondence, regarding notices served by the Municipality on their clients to the effect that their oil depots would not be re-licensed for the storage of oil on the expiration of their licenses and that they should arrange to shift their oil depots to a suitable place which might not be under a dwelling-house.

Reporting on the matter the Municipal Commissioner pointed out that the petitioners appear to be under some misapprehension in the matter. They desire the Corporation to direct that the Commissioner's requirements should be withdrawn and that licenses without restriction should be granted and they also speak of the Commissioner's orders having been superseded by the Corporation last year. The granting of licenses, however, was a matter placed by the Municipal Act within the cognizance and discretion of the Commissioner and it was his duty to issue licenses on such terms as the exercise of that discretion led him to consider advisable. He was however, glad to state for the information of the Corporation, the circumstances under which these requirements had been imposed.

The Corporation would remember that there was a great fire at Wari Bunder on the 28th of February, 1910, in which the Vacuum Oil Company's godown was involved. In consequence of this fire, representations were made to the Commissioner by the Bombay Fire Insurance Association and by the Chamber of Commerce. This led him to make an enquiry into the condition of the vegetable oil godowns in the city, and their condition was found to be far from satisfactory. The Executive Health Officer reported that the godowns under dwelling places were generally kept in a filthy condition, were dark, and badly ventilated, and were a menace to life on account of the risk of an outbreak of fire. He inspected a considerable number of these godowns and found that the Health Officer's remarks as regarded their dirtiness and lack of ventilation were fully justified. As regards danger from fire, the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, Mr. Nicholls; was asked to inspect the godowns and he reported as follows:—

He was of opinion that the storage of oil in large quantities in thickly populated parts of the town was objectionable and should, if possible, be curtailed. Heavy oils were not in themselves cumbustible, but should they become involved in an out-break of fire, the oil, when thoroughly heated, would burn freely, and as was the case in the Poona Street outbreak, caused the fire to spread rapidly.

With regard to the oil stored in Khadak Street and other narrow thoroughfares, he was of opinion that such storage should be discontinued entirely.

With this opinion as to the possibility of conflagration, the Commissioner proceeded to state every one would agree. No one asserted that vegetable oils were as dangerous as kerosene or petroleum. It was perfectly true that it was difficult to set them on fire with a naked light. Should however a fire break out in a godown or in a adjoining godown, there was a danger of the temperature of the oil being raised to a point at which it might take fire. The floors in the godowns were found by me to be covered with oil and the wooden posts were thoroughly impregnated with it. It was clear that this might be a source of danger when these godowns were situated beneath dwelling houses.

In consequence of this enquiry, the Commissioner issued the following order:—Refusal to renew licenses should be confined to—(1) Shops beneath houses the means of access to the upper floors of which are difficult or defective. (2) Shops in an extremely insanitary condition. i. e., on account of want of light or because of earthen or uneven flooring. This order was communicated to the Corporation in Comissioner's letter No. 36,944 of 22nd March, 1911.

In consequence of the enquiry, the following requirements were demanded in respect of the godowns :—(1) That wooden posts should be walled round with masonry to the height of 8 feet. (2) That a brick wall should be built against the stairs or that the stairs be made of masonry as an alternative. (3) That wooden partitions should be replaced by brick walls. (4) That a two feet bund wall should be built in cases in which the floor of the godown was on a level with the street. (5) That brick walls should be built against windows, doors and wooden partitions. (6) That windows and barred doors be provided for ventilation. (7) That the whole floor should be paved.

These requirements were communicated to Messrs. Dixit Dhanjibha and Sundardas who had acted for the petitioners or some of them by the Superintendent of Licenses on the 21st of June 1911. The petitioners stated that these solicitors ceased to act for them and that they had therefore not been informed of these requirements. The letter however was not returned by the solicitors, but even supposing that it did not reach the petitioners, they were fully aware of the enquiry that had been made in the matter and the visits of the Commissioner, the Deputy Health officers and the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade to their godowns and there should be no question of any surprise. The requirements would show that there was nothing excessive in them. An examination of the building by-laws now required fire-proof stairs in all new buildings and there was therefore nothing oppressive in attempting to make the stair-cases leading from godowns into dwelling rooms fire-proof. If in any individual case the requirements were found to be oppressive, the Commissioner would always be glad to enquire into any petition made about them, but there was no reason for objecting to the requisitions "in toto"

These godowns had been left too long unregulated. It was not suggested that they were a very pressing public danger, but they did contain elements of danger. The requirements that had been made were not in the Commissioner's opinion oppressive and there was no intention whatever of enforcing them in an oppresive manner.

Mr. C. V. Mehta moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee the petitioners be informed in terms of the Commissioner's report.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved as an amendment that the matter be referred to a Committee.

On a division the amendment was passed but when put to the vote as a substantive propcsition it was lost.

A poll was then demanded and the amendment was defeated. Hence no resolution was arrived at.

MEMBERS AND FREE TRAMWAY PASSES.

In accordance with previous notice Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola moved the following proposition: 'That the Municipal Secretary be requested to submit a report to the Corporation on the following points:—(1) Whether it is true that some members of the Corporation have accepted 'free Tramway passes from the Bombay Tramways Company entitling them to travel all over the tramway lines 'free of charge.' (2) If so, to submit a list of such members stating the periods during which such passes have been held by each, and if possible, to ascertain from each such holder the amount he saves per year by the use of such passes. (3) Whether there is any resolution of the Corporation permitting or authorising members of the Corporation to accept such gifts from persons having contracts with the Corporation, and if so to give the reference there to and to state the circumstances under which such resolution, if any, was passed. (4) To ascertain and report on what principle the said passes have been offered to the members of the Corporation by the Tramways' Company. (5) To state the date when such passes were first offered and accepted and to give a list of members who were appointed on the Tramways Committee "after" that date. (6) Whether any Municipal Officers have accepted similar passes from the Tramways Company, and if so, to furnish all the information about them as is hereinbefore required with reference to the members of the Corporation.'

In moving the resolution Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla said that no member of the Corporation should accept any gift from persons having contracts with the Corporation without the consent or promission of the Corpora-tion. The Tramway Company were contractors and for the last two years questions regarding concessions to be allowed to the Company were discussed and disposed of frequently by the Corporation. The last concession asked for was the permission to continue the arrangements with regard to the fares for six months. When the contract was made it was stipulated that on the lines existing at the time a uniform rate of one anna was to be charged. The Company asked for a certain concession and the Corporation permitted the Company temporarily to charge a fare of an anna and a half. At the expiry of the period the Company asked for the continuance of that arrangement until the whole question of Tramway extensions and other details was settled.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji : Is it relevant ?

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla replied whether relevent or irrelevent it was not for him Dr. Cursetji to decide who must shut up when the mover was in possession of the House. Continuing he said on the last occasion he himself, Mr. Misiry and Mr. Haji Yusoof opposed the proposition permitting the continuance of the concession for six months more. Mr. Joseph Baptista had got up and vehemently appealed to the Corporation. He had said "Will you not allow such a small concession in view of the large question which—"

A SCENE.

Mr. Baptista, (to the President) : Sir, I rise to a point of order, Mr. Jafferbhai is speaking on the proposal of the Commissioner which was to come before us. His speech is not relevant to the proposition he is moving. It is outrageous.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla : It is outrageous to make such unnecessary interruptions.

Mr. Baptista : Mr. President, you must call upon Mr. Jafferbhai to withdraw his last remark or I will not obey your ruling.

Some members :—You have used the same word you must both withdraw.

The President : Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla's speech is quite in order. He can allude to incidents bearing on the question. But he would suggest Mr. Jafferbhai to speak as briefly as possible.

Mr. Baptista : Sir I do not agree with your ruling I do not obey it. I refuse to obey it and therefore ask you to dissolve the meeting, (cries of "Order, order" and "sit down.")

Mr. Jaffer continuing said the passes were issued by the Company. It was argued by some, to be occasionally used to watch the efficiency or otherwise of the Company's administration and management and to report or bring to their notice any suggestion, grievance or complaint. Again it was said the passes hardly saved about eight annas a month. But Mr. Jaffer did not mean to press the point that members using the passes made a great gain. The elections were drawing near and most of the ratepayers had an impression that such passes should not have been used by their representatives. The public wanted the information as to who were using the passes and for what purpose. He did not see any reason why members should oppose this proposition. If they think it is honourable to use the pases let them come forward and say so. Others thought it was dishonourable to use it. It might be honourable or it might be dishonourable : he himself did not urge that it vitiated the vote of the member who used it.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji : Is this all relevent and in order ?

Mr. Jaffer: I do not see why members should get excited over this. Dr. Jehangir seems most excited.

Continuing Mr. Jaffer said that members had different explanations. One gentleman said he accepted the pass and used it only because he could rush out of the car and make room for a lady when she could not find a seat (Laughter).

Dr. Jehangir: I protest against this: I never have stated so.

Mr. Jaffer: I never mentioned the name of the member, but whomsoever the cup fits may wear it.

PRIVILEGE OF THE PRESS.

Dr. Sukhia rose to make a suggestion and drew the President's attention to a section of the Act and asked if it would not be desirable for the sake of the dignity of the Corporation to request the reporters of the newspapers not to publish an account of the proceedings.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta observed that it was not right to deprive the public press of its privilege. If anything, the reporters could, if they chose, give a detailed account.

Mr. Shapurji Mistry remarked that it was not a question where the Corporation should keep out the Press. He would ask the reporters to report this fully.

The President took the sense of the meeting and no member supported Dr. Sukhia's suggestions. There were cries of "It must be reported."

Mr. Jafferbhoy concluding said he did not intend to hurt the feelings of any councillor, but if any one of them thought he had hurt his feelings he was sincerely sorry for it and he withdrew anything that offered insult or annoyance.

Mr. Sharafalli Mamooji seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mistry rose to support it, when it being past 5-40, further discussion was adjourned untill the next meeting.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The Film "Attacked by a Lion," which is the special attraction of this week's programme, is a really wonderful representation of the King of the Forest, who is seen at the greatest advantage in all his magnificence, roaming amongst rocks and boulders. If any doubt be conceived of the realism of the exhibition, it is removed when the beast is seen to make a spring at a tethered horse and is simultaneously shot stone dead by the rider : the incidents hold the spectator spell-bound with excitement under the influence of the direct association, which seems to place one at the mercy of the beast. The Animated Gazette, which includes last week's missing pictures, is specially interesting, as are also the illustrations of the construction from start to finish of a typewriter.

THE WEATHER.

Continued Rainfall Reported in the South.

INDIAN OCEAN CONDITIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The area of disturbance in the Bay is moving towards the Madras Coast, and the rainfall has continued in the southern half of the Peninsula. Nearly general rain is reported from Mysore, Madras, the Deccan, the North Madras Coast, Lower Burma fairly general rain on the West Coast, in South Hyderabad and local falls in Upper Burma.

Salem and Kurnool each reports an inch and a half; Bellary, and Waltair, one inch; Belgaum, Kyaukpyu and Toungoo, two inches.

Forecast:—The area of rainfall is likely to extend northwards in Hyderabad.

Indian Ocean pressure conditions continued slightly favourable to Indian rainfall, but there has been hardly any flow of moist winds across the Equator to maintain the monsoon in India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Food-grains require moderate rain.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton picking partially begun. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Benawar.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop making slow progress.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants showing bolls, but are suffering from hot winds. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Crop accounts less favourable.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton crop accounts less favourable.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain, but in some places slightly showery. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy, but want more rain. Cotton crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants healthy. Cotton crop excellent and making good progress.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of r

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamers, Thistletor, 2583 tons, Captain N. Beauchant, will sail to-day for Dunkirk &c., with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s, steamer Urlana, 3383 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt, will sail to-day for Mauritius via Karachi, with a general cargo, 7 cabin and 30 deck passengers.

The steamer Athenic, 2628 tons, Captain J. S. Penwill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said with ballast.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Islami, 1604 tons, Captain A. Newby, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kamaron with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Homayun, 2154 tons, Captain T. L. Molony arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mussowa and Aden with a general cargo and 29 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhassa, 950 tons, Captain H. Manley sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Rinaldo, 2791 tons, Captain H. Chilton, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Hardinge...Comdr D H Gibsone ...Troopship
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr A E Harold.....Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 23.

Assaye .....4339 Cockman ...S'ghai... 23-10 ..P & O Co
Ahana .....2709 Rutledge...W & A Graham & Co
Alcoda .....2694 Watts .....M M & Co
Athenic... .....2628 Penwill ....
Banca .....3794 Peter .....P & O Co
Baron Polworth ..... 3137 Cameron... .. ..K N & Co
Canadian Transport .....2653 Ballantine ...T Bowandas
Den of Crombie.....3128 Jarvis.....K N & Co
Edith .....1815 Beeching...J Mackintosh & Co
Gedding Court .....2495 Gleghorn .....A Yule & Co
Gallia .....555 Suleman ..... N F...N F.....
J M & Co
Gymeric.....2593 Cassack .....B N Lang
Hild .....719 Salvesen....N F...Campbell & Co
Kola .....510 Elton .....M M & Co
Lawoe.....1817 Brewig .....Arab Steamers Ld
Rockpool.....2807 Owen.....T M & Co
Strathleven.....2845 Brown.....W and A G and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Des.	Date.	Agents.
A Homayun	2155	Molony			Jeddah
B Rinaldo	2791	Chilton		Hull	24-9 .. Bo & P S N Co
C&R Welsh Prince	3218	Hodson		Dunkirk	J Finlay & Co
D&E Merton Hall	2773	Field		K'chi	J Mackintosh & Co
F Strathgarry.	2840	Neill		Baltimore	29-9 .. K N & Co
H Umgeni	1666	Hagger		Middlesbro	R A Willis
K Vindobona	2088	Martinalich		Trieste	W & A Graham & Co
N Umzumbi	2133	Robertson		Middlesbro	A L S N Co
O Thistletor	2583	Beauchant		D'kirk	25-9...W & A G & Co
Q Seistan	2711	Forbes		Antwerp	22-9 .. R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cleopatra	2129	Cheraich		Trieste	1-10 .. A L S N Co
2 Lalpoora	2124	Milne		Calcutta	M M & Co
6 Silkworth Hall	3041	Owen		Port Said	30-9 .. W & A G & Co.
7 Ostmark	2706	Peter		Hamburg	28-9 .. T M & Co
8 Lindula	2183	Piggott			M M & Co
9 Risaldar	3091	Toms		Calcutta	24-9 .. T M & Co
9 City of Benares	4321	Miller			K N & Co
10&11 Delta	4780	Martin		S'ghai	25-9 .. P & O Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Summers			P & O Co
14 Dumra	762	Morrison		Buseh	M M & Co
15 Urlana	3383	Pratt		Mauritius	24-9 .. M M & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Bo S N Co
Mahanadi	549	Ahmed	Bo S N Co

30 ton crane.

Dredger Kalu	401	Walker	Repairing...Bo P Trust

Offside N

Islami	1605	Goode	Bo & P S N Co

ARRIVALS

Sept	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Islami	Newby	K'tan, Sept 12
	Homayun	Moloney	Mussowa, Sept 12
23	Athenic	Penwill	Port Said, Sept 9

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Rinaldo Chilton for Hull.
" Thistletor Beauchant for Dunkirk.
" Urlana Pratt for Mauritius.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Dumra for Persian Gulf.
" Lalpoora for Calcutta &c.
" Merton Hall for Marseilles.
" Geddington Court for Antwerp &c.
" City of Benares for Liverpool.
" Islami for Jeddah &c.
" Homayun for Jeddah.
" Athenic for Bagnoli.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, Homeward bound passed Suez on Friday, the 20th September.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Sicilia, from Bombay left Aden for Genoa on the 21st instant. The same Co's steamer Ischia, from Bombay left Colombo for Penang Singapore and Hongkong on the 21st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 23.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—700 cwts oil cakes, The Jamshed Oil Mills, 2,000 cwts bonemeal Hollinghurst and Co; 180 cwts graphite, Bhajekar and Co; 12 bales skins Enrico N Stein.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Umgeni s—2,900 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Benares s—4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Geddington Court s—900 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2,001 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 74 bales hemp, B Muncherjee; 9,500 cwts barley L Dreyfus and Co.

Seistan s—110 bales cotton, 17,741 cwts barley, 2,000 cwts mowraseed, 39 cwts nigerseed, Volkart Bros; 1,008 cwts castorseed, G Bhimjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ostmark s—165 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co 50 bales cotton waste, T Cowjee: 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 165 bales cotton-fly, H E Bode and Sons; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—100 cwts gum, J. Narbheram ; 220 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Vindobona s—200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.
Cleopatra s—102 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Cleopatra s—40 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR BAGNOLI.

Athenic s—6,000 tons manganese ore, Schrodor Smidt and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Merton Hall s—8,600 cwts wheat, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HONG KONG.

Delta s—144 bales twist. The M. B. Kaisha; 40 cwts dry fruits V Vokar; 25 cwts amond in shells, N. C. Bhesania; 1,000lbs perfumery oil E. A. Machallor; 73 cwts sharkfins A. Hoosen and Co. 10 chests opium. C. Ebrahim and Co, 105 cwts dry fruits 1 1-2 cwts genda horns S. Vazir; 100 bales twist, M. M. Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co., 100 bales twist E. D.Sassoon and Co. 5 chests opium C. Ebrahim and Co. 50 chests opium C Bomonji and Co 15 chests opium R. Dungarsidas. 10 chests opium B. Harmandas 15 cwts goorakhoo, E. F. Kavarana.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up ; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

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White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
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Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the " BOMBAY GAZETTE " may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of " The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of " THE EMPIRE " may be seen at the Office of „ The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

THE CHOICE of a PIANO is somewhat difficult of solution in these days as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are " the best " from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example given by the authorities of the Leipzic Conservatorium of Music who have given the matter of the choice of pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director, only Bluthner Pianos are purchased and nearly ONE HUNDRED GRANDS are in constant use.

Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., who are the Sole Agents for these superb instruments offer special facilities for the acquisition of these pianos. They are prepared to take the Pianofortes of other makers, irrespective of age or condition, at their full value, in part payment for Bluthner Pianos either for cash or payment by instalments if that is more convenient.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 24th Sept., 1912.

THE SITUATION AT HOME.

THE Unionist papers are entitled to make much of Midlothian. When the full reports of their comments arrive, the journals of the two political parties will afford the usual amount of entertainment in their respective efforts to magnify and to minimise the importance of this picturesque election. The latter is the harder task ; for the result has been striking, and the news of it has, by this time, spread and been discussed all over the world, in Europe and America as well as at home. But when the first natural feeling of jubilation has subsided, the Unionist party at home and those of us abroad who care more for Unionist policy than for the fortunes of any party, will consider the situation with only moderate enthusiasm. In the first place it has to be observed that if the shrewd advice of the retiring member, the chief Liberal whip, had been taken and if the Labour candidate had been accepted by the Liberals, the seat would not have been lost. But even if there had been a turnover of votes, of which there is little evidence, the general position would have been very little altered. The country gets tired of Governments; and symptoms of discontent with a government and especially with a Radical government that has been in power since 1906, have been to be looked for any time within the last three years. Interests are affected and grievances arise and accumulate even under a Conservative Government ; much more so, as is well-known, under radical interference; and there has not so far been any indication of more than the ordinary swing of the pendulum. That is not sufficient to give a Unionist government a strong position. The Labourites may not like the Liberals, but they would like a Unionist government still less, and in the present state of parties a coalition between the Labour members and the Irish, Welsh and Scottish representatives would make the passage of Unionist measures impossible. Any hope of passing Tariff Reform or of strengthening the House of Lords would have to be abandoned, even if the Unionists obtained a small majority at next election.

The prevailing opinion in England is strongly Unionist. A strong fleet, a well-trained army, and a sound Imperialist policy are the ideas that commend themselves to the great bulk of the English people, who will vote for a Government that seems likely to give them these primary needs. But there is nothing to show that the Army or the Navy would be better managed by the Unionists than by the present Government, nor can it be said that India would be better off with Lord Curzon, for instance, as Secretary of State, than it is with the Marquis of Crewe. There is, therefore, little for the Unionists as a party to rely upon except dislike of Home Rule and resentment against Lloyd Georgian finance; and dislikes and resentments are not in themselves motives sufficiently powerful to carry the Unionists into office with a working majority. With a strong leader it would be different. It has been recognized by the Unionist organs for some time that the party suffers from the lack of leaders. Since Mr. Balfour's resignation, there has been no one on the Opposition benches able to contend in debate with the Radical leaders, and opportunities of defining policies and gaining the public mind have been lost through sheer inexperience. Mr. Bonar Law has come courageously forward at a time when he was needed, and he has not lost the reputation which he enjoyed previous to his election to the leadership, as a hard hitter and a deligent worker ; but it is very doubtful if even the Conservate party, the noblemen and landowners, that is, who properly constitute its strength,—are prepared to see him Prime Minister.

It is certain that the country and the empire are not yet prepared for that contingency. In these circumstances, the party and the country have already begun to look for Mr. Balfour's return to official life. This feeling has become noticeably apparent since the organization of resistence and Home Rule began in Ulster. The Ulstermen complain of the apathy of the English people, which even Mr. Bonar Law's fiery speeches have not disturbed ; and it is clear that the official leader of the Unionist party does not lead the country on this question. But many people have asked what Mr. Balfour thinks and says, and it is probable that the country as a whole is waiting for his pronouncement before making up its mind. The causes of disagreement between Mr. Balfour and a large section of his followers were largely personal and did not directly concern the country as a whole. His detachment and his disposition to surround himself with personal friends would not weigh with the electors at a general election nor in a time of crisis. If the nation were involved in war, it is fairly certain that Mr. Balfour would be called on to form the Government and to direct the affairs of the Empire. There is happily no sign of such an emergency; but the country is nevertheless waiting for a strong men to declare a Unionist policy. It is not enough in these days of excitements and novelties, for a politician to say that he is opposed to Home Rule or to Disestablishment or any particular proposal ; he must have alternative proposals of his own to declare. And when the leader, be it Mr. Balfour or another, appears with definite policies for dealing with the House of Lords and with the question of the co-operation of the colonies in Imperial defence, he will find a party ready to respond to his call.

THE SAINT OF NAVSARI.

In the days of the "John Company" we used to recognise Indian festivals in honour of Hindu gods or Mahomedan saints by sending the troops to present arms at their temples and shrines under English officers—and other similar acts. This was only done in conformity with our position here as the Paramount Power to whom the people looked for countenance to their religions on solemn occasions ; but it naturally scandalised people at home to whom this politic custom appeared in the light of a direct encouragement of other religions by a nation professing Christianity, and after persistent agitation was at length stopped, and we ceased to recognise officially by the presence of our functionaries at Hindu and Mahomedan places of worship their religions of the Indians. But the practice still survives in some of the Native States, when the rulers though of a different religion honour their subjects by the official presence of their functionaries at religious festivals. An instance occurred last week at Navsari in the Baroda State of the Gaikwar where the shrine of a famous Mahomedan Pir or Saint was thus honoured at the time of his festival by Hindu officers of State. The Collector, the Judge and other minor officials repaired as is their wont to the shrine on the feast day of Sayad Saadat Nurudin and lent eclat to the obeisance ceremony performed there by thousands of people who flock there in the first week of the current Mahomedan month. The present Mahratta rulers are only continuing in this the traditions of old when before their advent about two centuries ago, the Mahomans governed the present territories and honoured the saints of their faith by State recognition. In the time of Khandi Rao, the father of the present Gaekwar, this was no mere formal honour, for as we lately had occasion to say, that Hindu ruler, to whom by the way Bombay owes its beautiful statue of Queen Victoria and its Sailors' Home, had faith in the Mahomedan saints' powers of intercession with god, and made many votive offerings at their shrines some of which he used personally to attend.

This saint Sayad Saadat Nurudin and one of the most famous Pirs of India and flourished in the twelfth century. The Khoja community has great faith in him whom they believe to have been the first missionary to India sent by their great Imam, Hasan Sabah, who is known in history on the Old Man of the Mountains and the progenitor of the family of the Aga Khan. Nurudin, or they call him Mir Satagar, was an Arab follower of Hasan Sabah and lived at first with him at Deilam in Northern Persia in the fortress of Alamut, whence he was sent to proseletyse the people of Gujarat in which he met with great success. Gujarat was then under Rajput princes, who resided at the Capital City of Pattan and he is said to have secretly converted to his Imami faith the Hindu ruler. He then went to Navsari near Surat which was held by a Hindu Governor subject to Patan, and obtained such influence that the Governor gave him his daughter in marriage. There is a legend that he killed his Hindu wife after some dispute with her, by taking her some miles out to sea off the Navsari coast and then drowning her. This lady is honoured to this day and on the spot on the coast where her dead body was found a fair is annually held. The place is called after his Bibi Cijani and is a noted place of pilgrimage which the people visit after honouring her husband's shrine at Navsari. After this tragic occurrence the saint went on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and some time after his body was found floating in a coffin on the seashore some miles from Navsari, as he had himself predicted to his disciples, who buried it with great honour and built the shrine which is consequently newly eight hundred years old. Not only the wealthy Khojas of Bombay and Gujarat and Kathiawad, whose original converter he was, but also other Mahomedans and even Hindus and Parsis believe in Nurudin's power of intercession with God to obtain them earthly good, and flock in great numbers to his shrine.

A PROBLEM FOR MORALISTS.

The spectacle of a Royal Prince attending a suicide's funeral in State, must be unique in English history. And yet there is no doubt that Prince Arthur of Connanght's attitude at General Nogi's demise represented the mind of the Empire on a difficult subject and upon a delicate occasion. Without expressing an opinion either of approval or disapproval of the action, we can still render a tribute to the devotion which inspired it, and to the courage with which the old General went forward to his death. And that is what the Royal representative's presence at the funeral accurately conveyed. The last act of General Nogi's life, is, like the loss of the *Titanic*, one of those events which shock and startle the civilized world, and which it takes us time to assimilate with our experience and our reason. It is so opposed to our ordinary modes of thought and speech that our first mental contact with the phenomenon leaves us a little stunned. In England and in Christendom, suicide is a crime and a sin. It is an offence not only against the established social order, but against the religious instincts of our race. The feeling is so strong that the plea of temporary insanity is now almost invariably accepted as the excuse for self-inflicted mortality by our coroners at home,—the underlying argument being that no man in possession of his reason does away with his own life. In spite, too, of occasional attempts to propagate the doctrine of euthanasia by dogmatists who would be the first to object to its practice upon themselves, the aim and the teaching of medical science are centred upon the prolongation of life in both young and old. And from the ethical point of view, it has always seemed to the Western peoples a higher and a nobler thing to fight to the last against adverse circumstances and even against injustice than to escape by the road along which there is no returning. But it is forced upon us by the admiration which Gen. Nogi's act has spontaneously elicited, that there is another point of view and that things may happen which are not dreamt of in our philosophy. Whether we are to enlarge our spiritual horizon, and allow that there are times when a man is justified in taking his own life, or whether we are to give up the problem as hopeless, and admit that the ideals of Japan are essentially different from our own, no one can now say. Perhaps the Moral Education League who have lately met in counsel at the Hague, and who have set themselves the difficult task of introducing western morals without western religion to the East, will now in turn instruct the West in the morals of the East, and indicate the cases in which honour calls for the supreme act of devotion in a man's life. But it is more likely that on this question East and West will stand apart.

MANGROL.

PITY the sorrows of the Chief Karbhari of Mangrol " a mediatised State, under the political subordination of Junagadh." Mangrol, the capital is an old fortified town and was visited by the famous Greek traveller Ptolemy in B. C. 276 and founded by a Hindu King. Yet to-day the Chief Karbhari writes of it in his new administration report quite unhappily. The relations of Mangrol with Junagadh were defined by mutual agreements countersigned by the Paramount Power in 1879. The previous history of the relative fortunes of the two States—from 1771 to 1879 " is a record not untainted with the traditional ill-will exhibited in one form or another at each step both by Junagadh and Mangrol." Although it is officially stated that " all that irritation has been set at rest by the timely interference and guarantee of the Paramount Power," it appears that it has not, for we read, in the self-same sentence, "Junagadh still occasionally and indeed wrongly betrays signs of ill-feeling by branding Mangrol as contumaceous whenever the latter complains of receiving injustice and harassment at the hands of the former." Still the Chief Karbhari clings to the hope that "the former influences, which were actuated more by whims and suspicions against Mangrol will now cease to work and British Justice—in which the faith of Mangrol remains unshaken—will be meted out to us." It is a pity friction ever occurs between neighbouring States, but whilst in twenty-one of its villages Mangrol exercises revenue jurisdiction, Junagadh has civil and criminal jurisdiction over them, so until a change is made on a judicious basis ill-feeling cannot but be generated from time to time, for Mangrol is unable to enforce her rights except through Junagadh's Courts. We are not surprised that the Chief Karbhari of Mangrol again commends the ridiculous anomaly to the consideration of the Administrator of Junagadh.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. " Salsette " with the outward mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE marriage arranged between the Bishop of Bombay and Miss Hazel Hanning-Lee is fixed for October 7. It is to take place at Kirkee, and will, owing to mourning in the bride's family, be quite quiet.

SIR B. ROBERTSON, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, arrived at Simla on Saturday and will stay until Thursday. He will discuss various matters concerning his charge with the Government of India,

THE Viceroy's visit to Nagpur in December will coincide with the celebrations of the jubilee of the Central Provinces. An address in connexion with this will be presented to His Excellency on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Legislative Council Hall on the 17th of December.

THE cotton-gambling craze is reported to have extended in Howrah with amazing rapidity, and a novel phase of it appears to have come into existence. There have been opened recently a number of booths owned by persons who are stated to have been paying a premium of one rupee per diem for every ten rupees invested with them. In this way the booth-owners collect a large sum of money every night—one report placing it as high as fifteen thousand. The money so collected is invested by the booth-owner on cotton figures. People of all classes and creeds, including women, young and old, are always to be seen at night crowding round the booths, and people kick, jostle, and push one another in their endeavours to make their deposits.

MILITARY MATTERS.

War Office Aviation Tests.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The results of the War Office aviation tests came as a surprise to most, except perhaps those who have watched the competitions throughout. He would be a bold man, who would say that Cody's machine was the best of the entries, but he would be ungenerous if he denied the highest credit both to the inventor and pilot and to the machine for having accomplished all the tests more satisfactorily than the other competitors. The weather was about as bad as it could be throughout the trials and afforded an excellent opportunity for the selection of a machine able to stand rough work, and Cody and his machine came out victorious after as severe a testing as it is possible to imagine. What the result would have been under less severe weather conditions is another question, into which it is needless to enquire. Possibly the decision of the judges would have been different, and the War Office would have been possessed of an aeroplane, less serviceable, though perhaps in other respects better, and it would have remained for a breakdown during manœuvres, or worse still on service, to draw attention to the defects that had escaped detection under the less trying conditions.

There is not wanting a certain grim humour in outcome of the competitions. A short three years ago, Cody was in the employ of the War Office at the Balloon factory, but having fears of the limitations of the lighter than air ships he had begun to experiment on the heavier than air type. At that time the War Office had no use for flying machines and could not keep its eyes off the Zeppelins. It was prepared to go through the Greek Alphabet in pursuit of a suitable dirigible, but regarded the aeroplane as the toy of the volatile Frenchman. So Cody was thought to be wasting his time and the nation's money, and was sent forth with his Ishmael machine to experiment at his own expense in his own back yard with what success the recent trials have shown. Ishmael has returned, grown out of knowledge, and has cost the War Office £6,000. German measles is a trivial but annoying ailment, and sometimes expensive to cure. As the Cody aeroplane stands at present, there is considerable room for improvement, and improvements will doubtless be made before any large orders are placed. It is big and heavy compared with other types of air craft. It is, therefore, more costly to make, and less easy to dismantle and reassemble than other makes, all of which counts in a military machine.

GROWING IMPORTANCE OF AVIATION.

Whatever their value from the point of view of producing an efficient military machine, the trials have served the useful purpose of drawing attention to the rapidly growing importance of military aviation, and of focussing discussion on several points in aeroplane design and construction, that might otherwise have escaped consideration. One of these questions is that of seating accommodation. The conditions of the trials required seating for one passenger in addition to the pilot, and both observer and pilot were required to have as wide and uninterrupted a field of view as possible. In some respects the arrangement of the two seats side by side is preferable. It places pilot and observer in close and immediate touch with one another, and greatly facilitates communication between them, despite the noise of the engine and the rush of the wind. But in other respects the disadvantages are great—so great that in most types the tandem arrangement has been adopted. Side by side seating involves increased breadth upon which follows, increased resistance to the air, and the object of every design is to decrease, not increase, the surface opposed to the resistance of the air. Also when the passenger's seat is unoccupied, the balance is upset and it becomes necessary to carry dead weight to restore the equipoise. In the trials, even amongst machines of otherwise identical type, the tandem has proved superior in every respect to the side by side machine. The other question—that of the field of view is more difficult. At present the great majority of aeroplanes belong to the " tractor " type, in which the engine and propellers are fitted in front. Hence the propeller revolves in the direct forward path of view of the occupants. In itself this is no real disadvantage, as the propeller revolves so rapidly that it is practically invisible, and does not obscure the view. But there is great discomfort from being subjected to the column of air thrust back by the propeller, and also to the lubricating oil thrown out by the engine. These are both distractions that impair accurate observation, but will doubtless be remedied by some form of wind shield, and a casing for the motor. The transfer of the propeller and motor to behind the pilot introduce difficulties in driving, which it is most desirable should be avoided, and it is, therefore, probable that future developments will follow the present tendency to place the pilot's seat aft, with the machinery in full view in front of him, whilst the passengers' seats are disposed in front in the region of the centre of gravity.

MANŒUVRES.

The Cavalry Division is now making its way northwards towards the area in which the Army Manœuvres will be held. The scheme under which they are working is that a Blue, invading, army has defeated a Red, home, force of inferior strength near Sevenoaks, where the latter's Cavalry was badly cut up. Red leaves a garrison to secure the Woolwich Arsenal, and retreats westwards, Blue detaches a force to invest Woolwich, and follows Red, with whom touch has been lost. The Cavalry Division, which forms the Blue force, under Major-General Allenby consists of the 1st Brigade, 2nd Dragoon Guards, 11th and 19th Hussars under Brigr.-General Kavanagh, 2nd Brigade, 4th Dragoon Guards, 18th Hussars, and 16th Lancers under Brigadier-General DeLisle and the 4th Cavalry Brigade, 3rd Hussars, 9th Lancers, and 20th Hussars under Brigadier-General the Hon'ble C. E. Bingham. The Red force consists of a composite Regiment of Household Cavalry (Royal Horse Guards, 1st and 2nd Life Guards) the 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), one battalion of mounted infantry and J. Battery, R.H.A. The 5th and 7th Brigades, R. H. A., are with General Allenby's force. The pursuits or reconnaissance rather, will bring both forces into the vicinity of Cambridge, when the Cavalry will be divided between the opposing forces, which by then will have concentrated in the area some 90 miles by 60, in which the Army Manœuvres are to take place. In the meantime during the reconnaissance, strict service conditions are to be observed—at least so run the official instructions and I was fool enough to believe the written word. Thinking that the Reds would have destroyed the bridges on the Thames in their retreat, and that after the heavy rains we have had for the last six weeks, the river crossing by the Blues would be interesting and a good test of the training of men and horses I hied me to Sonning on Tuesday. On arrival I found that I had made a successful cast, the bridges being duly placarded as destroyed. I congratulated myself, and waited for the arrival of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade which I heard was heading for Sonning on Thames. In the meantime I had a look at the river to estimate the task before General DeLisle's men. The stream was about 50 yards broad, and the height of the water was a little over a foot above ordinary summer level, and the current not so strong as I had expected, running about 5 miles an hour, or roughly about the same as a spring tide in Bombay Harbour. A good test certainly, but a fair one, and not to be mentioned in the same day as De Wet's crossing of the Orange River in flood to escape from Colonel Thorneycroft. About half-past four in the afternoon, the three Regiments appeared and began to prepare for the crossing. The Engineers got lines across, and began the ferrying of the saddlery and kit in punts and improvised rafts. The troopers brought down their horses to the riverside and then the fun began. The horses were not taking it at any price. To judge by appearances, they might never have seen a river before, not to speak of having been trained and practised. They would not be guided, they would not be led, they would not be driven. A few did fairly well as long as they were ridden, but when the man had to slip off and swim alongside, they were away back for the bank from which they had started, none succeeded in getting even half way across. Finally the order was given to desist from the attempt, the bridges were declared open, and at 6 p. m., the brigade taking advantage of the ruling of the amateur Providence in charge reached the far side.

HOW WAS THAT FOR SERVICE CONDITIONS !

Little more than an hour spent in trying a difficult but not impossible job, and then to acknowledge defeat. Service conditions would have said " There you are, and there you stay till you can get across on your own." The cult of the impossible is easy to inculcate, hard to eradicate, and training that allows the difficult to become the impossible is the worst of training and worse than none. To say I was disappointed is to under state the case, but I hesitate to put on paper exactly what I felt at the time. However, withstanding my first impulse to return forthwith, and make no further attempt to see work under service conditions, I betook myself to Windsor and turned out early on Wednesday morning to see what the 1st Cavalry Brigade would make of the crossing : and I was well rewarded, for a smarter or better bit of work I have seldom seen. To start with the river was full eighty yards across and the current stronger than it had been the day before at Sonning, but the 1st Brigade set to work not only with a will, but the knowledge that comes of adequate training. A skiff ferried a few troopers across, who dragged with them the doubled end of an endless line fitted with tent pegs bent on at intervals of 20 feet. As soon as the landing stations on the north bank was ready, the horses were brought down, the halter of each horse as it came to the rope was made fast to a tent peg, the troopers told off to the rope began to pay out and haul in, another party stood by on the north bank and loosed and led off each horse as he landed. The rope worked almost continuously guiding the horses as they swam the stream; the way the troopers worked the rope, hand over hand, handled the horses hitching on the south, and unhitching on the north bank, the order, steadiness and precision with which the whole operation was carried out, showed that the plan had been well thought out and carefully rehearsed. Though here and there was the usual fractious brute, that tries to upset everything—especially tempers—the horses were well trained; and the few fractious animals only served to show how well the men understood their job. The average time was an hour for each squadron per rope, and there was not an accident in the three regiments, not a horse had to be passed to the sick lines. The saddlery and gear in the meantime was passed across in punts, and in about four hours the Brigade had crossed the river, saddled up, and was pressing forward towards Hemel Hempstead and Beaconsfield. It was, indeed, a study in contrasts—how to do it and how not to do it. I was glad I had stopped at Windsor, and had not taken what I saw on Tuesday, as typical of the up-to-date training of the British Army.

THE TERRITORIALS.

Field-Marshal Lord Methuen has a very plain spoken article in the current Nineteenth Century on the Territorial Forces, "the Four Year Old Child" as to whose health the nation is or should be anxious. He considers that the training time is insufficient and the patriotic employer is unfairly treated by the State. " He is placed by the State at a distinct disadvantage—a disadvantage that increases directly with his patriotism, since the more of his hands he allows to join the Territorial Forces, the more his pockets suffers. . . . . This is where the voluntary system is so scandalously unfair." Even if the Territorial Forces could be kept up to strength, that alone would not be enough : "It is one matter to have the numbers, it is another and a very serious matter, that the force should be efficient. I cannot believe that this can be the case, unless the infantry attends a training camp for at least fourteen days in each year, and unless the field artillery are given every facility for field practice. An inefficient artillery is simply an encumbrance, even more, a positive danger in the field, as it at all times requires protection, whilst harmless as a weapon of offence in inexperienced hands." All this has been said before, but it is very true and will stand repetition and re-iteration until the nation begins to realize, that it should not depend on the charity, call it patrotism if you like, of the few for its defence and that efficiency and cheapness cannot co-exist on a voluntary basis.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

Lieut.-Col. M. M. Noble, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been posted to the command of the Royal Garrison Artillery at Aden.

Lieut.-Col. O. C. Williamson Oswald, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to the command of the 5th Mountain Artillery Brigade, at Abbottabad.

Capt. Crosbie, 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Adjutant of the 11th Batt. London Regiment Territorial Force from 18th November next.

Lieut. R. J. R. Waller, 4th Batt. Royal Field Artillery, is appointed to the West African Frontier Force in Nigeria.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Capt. H. A. S. Stanton, 1st Batt. Royal Scots, an Adjutant of the 4th Batt. West Riding Regiment, Territorial Force from 1st November next.

On the expiration of his appointment as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Troops, Capt. H. F. Burke, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to the Home Establishment.

Capt. Astley, 14th Hussars, will be appointed Adjutant of the Glamorgan Yeomanry Territorial Force from 24th December.

Lieut. C. E. Pierson, "U" Batt. Royal Horse Artillery, Lucknow, is transferred to "K" Batt. Royal Horse Artillery, Christchurch.

Lieut. M. H. McConnel, "K" Batt. Royal Horse Artillery, is transferred to "U" Batt. Royal Horse Artillery at Lucknow.

THE ITALO-TURKISH WAR.

ITALIANS IN THE BATTLE OF ZANZUR.

Critical Situation Relieved by Aerial Craft.

FATE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The position of the Italians at one stage of the battle of Zanzur was apparently most critical. After six hours' fierce, fatiguing fighting the combat appeared to be slackening and the troops started an attempt to entrench themselves on some difficult ground amid those sandhills, when an airship and aeroplane reported that a fresh strong column of the enemy was advancing.

The Italian reserves hastily advanced, but were not in time to prevent a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, in which even the artillerymen were compelled to charge with fixed bayonets. The enemy was finally repulsed.

After the battle of Derna on the 17th inst. the Italians buried 1,134 bodies of the enemy which had been killed.

VIENNA, SEPT. 23.

It is reported in Constantinople that the Porte has rejected the latest Italian proposals and has decided to continue the war.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 23.

The Ministers have telegraphed fresh instructions to the unofficial peace delegates in Switzerland.

A NAVAL SEARCH.

SMYRNA, SEPT. 23.

Nine Italian warships entered the Gulf of Smyrna yesterday morning, and searched the vessels there. They withdrew in the afternoon.

THE BALKANS.

Business in Servia Paralysed by War Rumours.

BELGRADE, SEPT. 22.

Owing to rumours of impending war between Turkey and Servia, paralyzing business, a deputation of merchants waited on the Premier to-day, when they were assured that the Government's intentions were absolutely peaceful and that there was no reason whatsoever for excitement.

The Premier deprecated their believing sensational reports.

THE LATEST DEMAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

At Socialist meetings held in Sofia and other towns of Bulgaria, the demand has been made for a Balkan Federated Republic, in which Turkey should be included.

WIDESPREAD CONCESSIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 23.

A communication has been issued extending to all provinces the concessions recently granted to the Albanians, including military service for recruits in their own districts.

ATTACKS ON ARMENIANS

Striking Appeal by the Sheikh-ul-Islam.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 23.

A circular issued by Sheikh-ul-Islam to Moslem ecclesiastics in the Armenian provinces attributes the attacks on Armenians to instigators anxious to sow enmity between Moslems and Christians. The circular points out that the Sheriat imposes the obligation of protection and security for non-Moslems as for Moslems, and urges ecclesiastics to inculcate this with the object of preventing further outrages.

THE TROUBLE IN SAMOS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 23.

The landing of the Cretans on Samos occurred during the temporary absence of the British and French warships stationed at Samos. They were led by a Samian named Sofulis.

An engagement with the Turkish troops ensued, but the result is unknown.

A battalion of Turks has been despatched from Smyrna to reinforce the garrison of the island. The warships have now returned.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Threatened Attack on a Dublin Prison.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

There was a disorderly Suffragette meeting in Phœnix Park, Dublin, yesterday, at which the speakers were howled down. A message was read from Miss Mary Leigh declaring that unless Miss Gladys Evans, who was also sentenced to five years' penal servitude in connection with the outrage in a Dublin theatre, was likewise released, she would lead a march on Mountjoy Prison, and let the issue be decided by victory or death.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE

BETHLEHEM (ORANGIA,) SEPT. 23.

General Smuts, Minister of Defence, announcing the distribution of the permanent defence force in South Africa, states that there will be five divisions all stationed in native territories, or on the borders thereof, and that they will have six batteries of artillery.

If the Defence Act, worked well, he said, other nations would be circumspect in their dealings with South Africa.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 22.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 13th instant, left for Bombay at 10 p. m., and the P. and O. s. s. "Marmora" with mails for Colombo and Australia at 8 p. m.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Women's Terrible Panic in a Synagogue.

27 KILLED AND INJURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Twenty-seven women were killed and injured in a panic resulting from the upsetting of a lamp in a synagogue at Terespol, Poland, yesterday.

SHOOTING FATALITIES.

There was a crop of accidents on the Moors during the week-end. Two persons were killed and a number injured.

MAGISTRATE'S MISADVENTURE.

Mr. Mead, Magistrate of Marlborough Street court, was, yesterday, knocked down by a vehicle in Pall Mall. His injuries, however, were fortunately but slight.

BOY SCOUTS INJURED.

A motor car dashed into a patrol of boy scouts at Warwick yesterday. Three boys were injured.

"DAY OF HUMILIATION."

Anglican Bishop of Derry's Dictum.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The "Day of Humiliation," appointed by the Ulster Protestant bishops in their pastoral of the 4th instant, in which reference was made to the "disastrous consequences of Home Rule," was uneventful except for a remarkable sermon by the Bishop of Derry denying that the Ulstermen, as Christians, were bound to submit to a law "sanctioned by a mutilated, one-chamber parliament." They should not, he said, tamely submit like brutes in a cattle market.

LATER.

The Ulster Unionist Council, this afternoon meeting at Belfast, confirmed the Covenant. Lord Londonderry afterwards entertained the delegates. The speakers included Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith.

A NEW BIPLANE.

Remarkable Addition to Aerial Armaments.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Army aviators have perfected a biplane which carries an air-cooled, swivel maxim gun weighing half a hundredweight. The gun is manipulated by a concealed operator.

AVIATOR KILLED.

Met his Death in Saving the Crowd.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Mr. Astley, a prominent aviator, has been killed, while flying at Belfast.

LATER.

At the inquest on Mr. Astley it was shown that he side-slipped while making an excessively banked turn, and met his death in a gallant and successful effort to avoid crowds.

BURGLARY IN WHITEHALL.

Klondike Nugget Exhibits Stolen.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Some burglars, this morning, smashed the windows of the Canadian Emigration Office Whitehall and stole ten Klondike gold nuggets exhibited in a case.

THE CANADIAN NAVY.

To be Kept Outside Party Politics.

MONTREAL, SEPT. 23.

In a speech here, Mr. Borden, the Premier, announced that Parliament would be summoned in November to deal with the Naval question. Complete information on the question was expected from the Imperial Government before the end of next week. The Government would then draw up its final policy and submit it to Parliament without delay. The Government intended to handle the question in a non-partizan spirit.

Mr. White, Minister of Finance, declared that reciprocity with the United States was as dead in Western Canada as in the East.

SPANISH BEREAVEMENT.

Death of the Sister of King Alfonso.

MADRID, SEPT. 23.

Princess Maria-Tereza, sister of King Alfonso, died to-day following upon confinement on the 15th inst. King Alfonso's only other sister died in similar circumstances in 1904.

OBITUARY.

Death of a Famous Evangelist.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The death is announced of the evangelist, the Rev. Thomas Cook.

LABOUR PROGRAMME.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Labour party is preparing for a vigorous campaign in the forthcoming Municipal elections, especially in London, Manchester, Liverpool and Cardiff.

Five hundred candidates are already in the field.

M. SAZONOFF'S VISIT.

Balmoral, the Political Centre of the World.

INTEREST OF FRENCH PRESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has left for Balmoral. Sir Edward Grey preceded him on Saturday.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The London papers continue to give prominence to M. Sazonoff's visit, but there is a general disposition to refrain from definite comment before tangible results are available of the meeting at Balmoral, which is at present the political centre of the world.

While in London M. Sazonoff interviewed the Turkish Ambassador and the Servian and Bulgarian Ministers.

LATER.

The French press dwells upon the importance of the Balmoral Conference, and hopes that the result will be a fresh proof of the stability of the Triple Entente.

CHINESE FINANCE.

Dr. Morrison's Protest against European Policy.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Dr. Morrison, in an interview with Reuter's representative to-day, pointed out that the growth of patriotic sentiment in China of recent years had not been accompanied by anti-foreign feeling. He denied that the opposition to the Six-Power loan was due thereto. It arose from the natural desire that China should be mistress in her own house. The action of the Powers in forbidding China to borrow except through the banks, which were given a monopoly, naturally excited mistrust. It would be most unfortunate if the Governments persisted in their policy with regard to the Six-Power loan.

China argued, he said, that she kept her obligations during the revolution and displayed her resources and ability to deal with the most serious situation. She ought to receive every encouragement and not be hampered in her work of regeneration.

Dr. Morrison emphasised the urgency of meeting railway requirements. Among the most desirable railways, he mentioned the linking up of Burma and the Yunnan Province and said that railways generally in any part of China would be remunerative in view of the richness and fertility of the country.

CHINESE CROPS.

SHANGHAI, SEPT 23.

Major Pereira, ex-Attache at the British Legation in Peking, has arrived at Yunnanfu from Peking, alone, travelling *via* Omsk, Kashgar and Chengtu. He says that the crops are generally good. The people have abandoned queues, and confidence in the Government is increasing, though there is brigandage in some districts.

THE OPIUM PROBLEM.

WUHU, SEPT. 23.

The British Consul has taken strong action regarding the burning of chests of Indian opium at Nanking on September 16th, insisting upon strict adherence to the Anglo-Chinese Agreement of 1911.

ATROCITIES IN MONGOLIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 23.

Letters from Russian sources, which have been received at Harbin, report appalling cruelties by the Chinese troops operating in Mongolia. It is stated that thousands have been slaughtered, women and children have been mutilated and monasteries burned.

BANK OF BURMA.

Government Undertakes the Prosecution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 23.

Orders of the Lieut.-Governor have been received to-day from Maymyo, sanctioning the expenses of the prosecution by the Crown in the case against G. S. Clifford and S. A. Mower, late directors of the Bank of Burma, and R. F. Strachan its late manager.

LATER.

A Press Communique was issued this evening regarding the orders passed lately by Mr. Justice Robinson of the Rangoon Chief Court as to the prosecution of Messrs. Mowar, Clifford and Strachan of the Bank of Burma :

The prosecution will be conducted by the Law Officers of the local Government against the above named persons. The Judge remarked in his order that he had not had before him in the course of liquidation any sufficient matter for consideration of the question of the prosecution of the Directors or officers of the Bank other than the General Manager and two Directors who are mentioned above. He added that it would be open to the Official Liquidator to move the Chief Court if at any future time prosecution of any other person might appear to be proper. The action of the local Government is based on the order of the Chief Court and the prosecution to be now undertaken by Government will therefore be directed against those persons only whose prosecution has been ordered by the Court, namely, Messrs. Mower, Clifford and Strachan.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23

Official intimation has been received by Sir Dawood Khan, Consul General for Persia, to the effect that Prince Firman Firma, the Governor-General, has arrived at Kermanshah, and Salar-ed Dowlah, who during the absence of Prince Firman Firma, had seized Kermanshah a few days previously has fled toward Kurdistan.

POLICE CORRUPTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT 23.

Lolit Mohun Bose, a police sub-inspector of the Dacca district during the investigation of a case extorted various sums of money from suspected persons and released them after arrest. On receipt of an anonymous petition the Inspector-General of Police directed the prosecution of the sub-inspector. He was tried by a Deputy Magistrate of Dacca who convicted him of extortion and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The sub-inspector then appealed to the Sessions Judge but without success. To-day he moved the High Court, but Justices Chitty and Richardson summarily rejected the application.

DECCAN AGRICULTURE.

Meeting of the Association at Poona.

PROGRESS IN 1911.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 23.

There was a large gathering to meet His Excellency the Governor and Lady Clarke when they revisited the Agricultural College this evening in connection with the third annual meeting of the Deccan Agricultural Association. Rao Bahadur K. P. Godbole read the report of the Deccan Agricultural Association which showed that it was inaugurated in August 1909, chiefly with the object of awakening an active movement to bring the agricultural classes into touch with one another and with the Agricultural Department. The Committee decided to engage a stipediary organiser and to ask from the Agricultural Department the services, on loan, of an agricultural graduate of experience. The organiser visited most of the existing Agricultural Associations in the Marathi-speaking districts.

With a view to secure definite work and convincing results, the organiser was instructed to induce, in each place, well-to-do land-owners to undertake in their own fields for their own and their neighbour's benefit the trial of some one or other of the new methods advocated by the Committee and to note the results.

On the whole the organiser has been able to stimulate many local bodies into activity, and to awaken the ryot's interest in improved methods and co-operation. A scheme, for the supply of concentrated manures on a co-operative basis is being launched under the auspicies of this Association. The Deccan ryot, though apparently conservative, is quick to perceive advantages—the iron plough for instance, has come to stay—but he is slow to take up new methods chiefly through lack of capital or cheap credit. The spread of new methods must therefore depend in spite of any propaganda upon the extension of cheap credit.

The Committee therefore believe that the work of Agricultural Associations must proceed in collaboration with the co-operative credit organisation, especially in the matter of seed stores, costly implements etc.

The adoption of the report was then proposed and carried unanimously after which His Excellency the Governor addressed those present.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor said :—

This is the fourth time that I have had the honour of addressing a large body of earnest promoters of the interests of agriculture in the Deccan, and I fear that it is impossible for me to find anything new or original to say to-day I have watched the progress of your Association with keen interest, as your President during the three years of its working life and I am thankful for the success which you have attained in this vary brief period. Among several encouraging signs in our presidency I give the first place to the agricultural movement and its sister enterprise, co-operation.

As I said the other day I believe that these two forces which are still infants in strength are fraught with more real good to the masses of our people than any other efforts which Government have initiated or endeavoured to support. We frequently say as Rao Bahadur Godbole does to-day that agriculture must continue to be the main industry in India for years to come, but I am not sure that we all realize that such statements fall far short of economic facts. The production, direct and indirect, of the land is the basis of general prosperity throughout the world and this condition must, so far as I can see, always continue. The great growing industries of Bombay depend upon the production of the land—not Indian land only—and good seasons means certain gain to our manufacturing towns.

Even in a highly industrialised country like Great Britain the volume of trade and the prosperity of manufacture depend mainly upon the general output elsewhere. The good years of production in America, Argentina, Canada, Australia, India and Russia may spell prosperity to undertakings of most kinds even when some crops are short as they must be, There is an idea in India that an increase of industrialisation will ender you less dependent on the labours and the skill of the cultivator. This is true only in the most limited sense. The development of industries which is steadily proceeding, and has markedly increased in speed in late years, is an excellent sign and a proof of progress. But however many industries can be created, the production of the land must remain the ultimate source of prosperity and as I have tried to point out more than once the growth of industrialism will increase the demand for food production. Happily as this Association well knows the land of India is capable of meeting the larger demands which will certainly be made upon it on condition that we can provide the cultivator wtth the knowledge, organisation, and capital.

TOPSY-TURVY ECONOMICS.

Economics in India are at present in a state of topsyturvydom, but I am in hopes that before many years have passed we may see Indian students earnestly working in the true scientific spirit on Indian problems with Indian data as their material. Rai Bahadur Godbole has referred to the huge exports of the produce of the land of India which, as he rightly says give us "an idea of how vast and important our agricultural interests are."

I continually see allusions to the destruction of Indian trade under British rule although that trade in pre-British days was a small fraction of the present volume and added little to the general prosperity of the people. I centure again to remind you of the facts which I gave in this place when we last met, that India receives every year from the exports of the produce of her land more than four times the total annual assessment and far more than the total expenditure of government. Thus the surplus products of the land not required for home consumption pay for all the multifarious services which Government carries on and leave a very handsome balance to the credit of India. Can there be any more striking proof of the vital importance of the industrialisation of the land to India, or of the value of this Association which aims in its own words at awakening an active movement for the adoption by the agricultural classes of improved methods, and at bringing the various classes of the people into touch with one another and with the Agricultural department.

The third annual report is full of encouragement. It indicates advance in several directions and shows that the experience gained is being turned to good account. Best of all it proved that there is growing interest among the cultivators themselves and that distant villages are feeling the beneficent impulse which the Association has already been able to impart to the vital industry of India. I am convinced that the policy of appointing a trained organiser is most wise and that Mr. Kogakar's work in the past year has amply justified his selection. His tours have extended to seventeen agricultural centres in four Deccan districts and from the gatherings of cultivators to listen to popular discourses and to discuss matters of common interest. We may be certain that much good will result. He has also placed himself in touch with the local associations and has been able alike to keep them informed of the latest work of the Agricultural Department, and to collect data for future investigation.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

I am very glad to hear that some of those associations are carrying on educational work of their own. It must be the aim of the central body to stimulate and help them by all means in its power and the influence of members scatered over the Deccan can materially assist the efforts of the officers of the Agricultural Department,

Mr. Taragaonker tells us that the finances of the Association will not permit the services of the organiser to be continued more that six months. I can only say that this cannot be and that we must find means of overcoming the difficulty. Another new departure is the institution of district meetings to which I attach great importance. Clearly, these meetings have been productive of great good and I hope they may be maintained and extended in scope. I am sure that Dr. Mann and the members of the Department of Agriculture will continue to give their valuable advice in connection with these rural gatherings from which much may be hoped. The increasing circulation of the *Shetke* and *Shetkars* from 1,000 to 5,000 copies is another encouraging sign of progress. The promise I gave on a previous occasion that Government would take a substantial number of copies of this most useful publication has been fulfilled and I am certain that the money is well spent. This journal is doing pioneer work in disseminating information and advice based on the valuable experimental research carried on by the Agricultural Department.

I hope that the Association may be able to provide its own seed store before long and that the local organizations may see their way to similar measures. There is great need for a "Mutha Valley Co-operative Manure Supply Society" in a district where sugarcane cultivation has reached a high state of development which will increase in the future. With good management thie society would be of great assistance to a very important and progressive industry and should prove a financial success to the shareholders.

The great increase of crop cultivation in the Deccan since the introduction of British rule has limited the amount of land for cattle grazing. Government have recently detached a very large area in the Central Division from the charge of the Forest Department and I think that we cannot safely go further in this direction. Part of this area will go under crops and the rest will remain available for grazing. That little is over done to improve existing pasturage explain the difficulties which arise in the maintenance of a proper head of cattle and the losses which occur after a bad monsoon. Mr. Keatinge tells us that there is hardly any more important lesson that can be taught to our cultivators than "the growing efficient storage and economical use of fodder crops" I agree with him and I am sure that the Association will try to teach this lesson as its influence grows and spreads throughout the Deccan.

FOUR GREAT AGENCIES.

New interest has been aroused in the one industry that is vital to India and this interest will increase every year as the result of your efforts supplementing those of Government. We have three great agencies actually at work in our midst,—the Government Department of Agriculture with this fine College which under the very able direction of Dr. Mann is labouring to solve the many problems of the land; the Associations which are getting into touch with the cultivators and drawing them together in bonds of common interests, and the Co-operative Societies which are pointing the way to cheap capital based on the principle of self-help and mutual confidence. These bodies all have been of great assistance to each other. They are parts of one great whole and it is essential that they should continue to work together in fullest harmony. There is a fourth agency for promoting the objects we have at heart and that is education. As you know Government have very largely increased the number of primary schools during the last five years and with a view to further extension we are instituting a special class of rural schools. Although for reasons which, I am sure, you all understand, we are unable to include the teaching of agricultural subjects, I am certain that as those schools develop over the Deccan your objects will be powerfully assisted. It is not only a question of what the boys will learn but of the awakening of their general intelligence and of the power of reading which we hope they will attain in this way.

Government will prepare the soil for the good seed which the Association will be able to sow. Since we last met two matters, important in connection with the work of the association, have happily been brought to a settlement. The Nira-Right-Bank Canal will be begun at once and as I have caused a press note to be issued explaining its scope I need say only that it will be of immense benefit to some of the direct portions of the Deccan, building up wealth and comfort among the people and providing fresh facilities for the application of enlightened methods of agriculture, Then again Rao Bahadur Godbole's railway has just been sanctioned and here at least we all understand the value of such a line in promoting the interests of the land, As minister for the Public Works I have done all that was possible to press forward these valuable schemes but the grand Sind project which I hoped to be able to inaugurate before leaving India has eluded me and that great pleasure will fall to my successor.

I fear I have detained you too long. No words of mine can adequately express the supreme importance which I attach to the development and improvement of agriculture in the Presidency. I bid you to take courage from what has been already accomplished and to work on steadily and with hope. No better cause demands patriotic effort than on which you are engaged and none holds out better promise of wide good reaching to the people. In improving the production of the land you benefit every industry and if you uphold the principle of the community of interest of all classes in town and country alike, in the movement on which you are engaged, I feel sure that the funds which you need will be coming. In the conditions of modern life which are now presenting themselves in India it must happen that the towns become the centres of thought and the sonrces of journalistic propaganda.

THE PRESS AND AGRICULTURE.

The town editor who does not come into contact with the land and finds many other subjects to occupy his pen may easily neglect the most important of national interests. In the Western countries poweful influence are at work to correct the effects of this tendency. In India we have speeial need of a press which can preach reform where it is alike most needed and most practicable. To the help of vernacular papers I ascribe in great measure the growing resort to anti-plague vaccine by which large numbers of lives have already been saved. Will not these papers throw themselves heart and soul into the movement for improving agriculture and prove their patriotism by devotion to the cause which lies nearest to the public welfare. The Agricultural Department and this Association can supply them with material in abundance. If they were use it wisely they will in time produce educational results of incalculable value and thus discharge the highest functions of national press. I also appeal to the Chiefs, Sardars and landholders of the Deccan to help the funds of the Association and can assure them that by so doing they will not only promote the general good of their people but reap economic benefits in years to come.

Gentlemen, I request that this is the last time I shall be able to address you, but my interest in all that concerns the welfare of the Presidency will continue as long as I live. You are at the beginning of a grand movement and I believe that the foundations are being well and truly laid. May all success attend your patriotic efforts and may you find increasing support and encouragement as your great objects attain wider recognition and as the fruit of your labours becomes apparent as visible results are the most powerful of preachers. There is an old invocation which embodies infinite wisdom lying deeper that those who coined it were aware. To no country was it of so deep significance as to the awakening India of the present time. "God speed the plough".

CELEBRATION AT BIKANIR.

Maharajah's Visit to Chief Temple.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIKANER, SEPT. 23.

A picturesque ceremony was witnessed yesterday, when the Maharajah of Bikanir proceeded in procession to the principal State temple. First went the Inspector-General of Police, then followed elephants bearing "Mahi Muratal," the insignia of royalty, and the standard presented by the late Queen Victoria at the Imperial Assemblage of 1877. The pensioners of the State forces formed a specially invited escort. The Camel Battery, the Ganga Risala Camel Corps, and the Sadul Light Infantry were also there. The heir-apparent, the Maharaja Kumar, though only ten years old, rode alone a little ahead of his father, followed by two members of His Highness's staff. The child sat on his horse like a Rajput prince born to the saddle. The Maharajah was in full military uniform on a grey Arab charger, surrounded by his Sardars, and followed by the officers of the State, all mounted. Lancers brought up the rear. The city was gaily decorated and Rajput women chanted specially prepared prayers for the Maharajah. As the procession passed, the crowds thronging the streets raised lusty shouts of "Khaman," the cheer peculiar to Western Rajputana.

BEEF BUTCHERS OF POONA.

Resistance against Inoculation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 23.

A certain amount of friction has arisen between the beef, butchers of Poona Cantonment and the Cantonment authorities on the question of plague inoculation. There have been several cases of plague in the cantonment of late and the authorities this morning ordered all beef butchers and their families to get inoculated or else to stop vending beef in the Connaught Market. On the butchers taking their cattle to the slaughter-house this afternoon they were turned back and no cattle were slaughtered for to-morrow's market. The order about inoculation has so far not been extended to mutton butchers who therefore are not likely to be affected.

OUR RAILWAY PROBLEMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The Railway Board in their reply to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have agreed to have a conference presided over by Sir T. R. Wynne assisted by Mr. R. W. Church. The members will include Mr. Dawson, Senior Government Inspector of Railways, the Agents of Railways concerned, representatives of the Calcutta Port Trust, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Mining Association. The Conference will examine the whole transportation difficulties in coal areas and also in Calcutta.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

In view of the development of irrigation in the Central Provinces, the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, have decided to sanction the appointment of a second Chief Engineer in that Province. The appointment has been sanctioned for two years as a temporary measure.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

His Excellency the Viceroy returned this morning to Viceregal Lodge from Dhami.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge will, on the conclusion of the Kashmir tour, proceed to Lahore, arriving there on October 21st, where Her Excellency will open the "Victoria Mary College." Lady Hardinge will afterwards remain in Delhi, until November 6th, when she will accompany the Viceroy on the remainder of the tour.

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 23.

Wheat continues to bulk largely in the railway deliveries in Karachi, over 110,450 tons having been placed in Karachi this month up to the 20th instant. An immense demand for transport facilities all over the world is expected in view of the exceptionally large volume of the crops to be moved. Freights are very steady, although a few steamers have recently been booked at a slightly lower rate.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

Dr. Rashbehary Ghosh, who has arrived at Simla, is firmly in favour of going on with the work of the Hindu University and of establishing it as a residential university in Benares.

He has authorised Pandit Malaviya to let it be known that his donation of one lakh of rupees will be paid when he returns to Calcutta next month.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Sir P. M. Mehta and the Improvement Trust Bill.

"OBJECTS TO BE HUSTLED."

Some time ago the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta, in declining to sign a Select Committee's report on the Bombay Improvement Trust Amendment Bill, on the ground that he was precluded from taking part in the full deliberations of the Committee, due notice not having been given to him by the Chairman, sent in a minute of dissent with a protest. The minute has been duly published. His covering letter has out. Sir Pherozeshah now in a letter to the Secretary to the Legislative Council, dated 16th September, says :—

Sir,—"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 13th September, 1912, and I feel constrained to point out in reply that the letter in question was a part of and incorporated in my minute of dissent and is clearly of the nature of a dissenting minute, inasmuch as it states circumstances which go to affect the validity of the proceeding of the Committee as well as the weight and value of the report made by it without giving the fullest opportunity to every member thereof to take part in its deliberations. I may be permitted to say with all deference that under the Council rules it is not left to the judgment or discretion of any one to withhold publication of anything which is a part of and is incorporated in a dissenting minute. I, therefore, respectfully claim the right of having the letter in question published—with the Report."

The letter in question to which Sir Pherozeshah attaches so much importance, was as follows :—

Bombay, 1st Aug. 1912.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from you, dated 25th July 1912, not in the form of a letter, but of a memorandum, forwarding "the draft report of the Select Committee, as provisionally approved by the Honourable the Chairman of the Committee, and slips containing all the more important amendments of the Bill which are to be finally considered by the Select Committee which will be held at the Council Hall, Poona, on Sunday, the 29th instant, 12 noon."

Taough the notice was short, I should have endeavoured to attend the meeting at Poona, but that I believe I should not be justified in imagining from the language employed in your memorandum that the Chairman abandoned or relaxed in any way the absolute ruling made by him at the meeting held on Thursday, the 18th July, 1912, whereby I was precluded from taking the part I was justly entitled to take as a Member thereof in the full deliberations of the Select Committee. I will briefly relate how I came to be reduced to this unfortunate and regretable position, which, I think, could have been easily avoided if responsible parties had possessed a little more knowledge and experience of the conduct and working of Select Committees and Committees in general.

In the first place, it does not seem to have been sufficiently realized that every Member of a Committee is generally entitled to have due and reasonable notice of every meeting. In the second place, it seems to have escaped attention that the business of a Committee is largely freed from the trammels of formalities which must be strictly observed in the parent bodies, and that more freedom and elasticity are essential concomitants of its deliberations. I can speak from a pretty long experience of Select Committees both of the Viceroys and our local Legislative Council, when I say that nothing is more common than to allow reconsideration of the subjects, sometimes more than once, and the introduction of further proposals and suggestions. Now on this particular occasion, I had no notice of the holding of the first Meeting on Thursday, the 11th July, 1912. On Wednesday, the 10th July, 1912, a Circular was put in my hands while sitting in Council before it adjourned for lunch, stating that it was proposed to hold a meeting on Thursday, the 11th, and enquiring if the day would suit members. I minuted upon it that my engagements in Bombay on Thursday made it difficult for me to attend at Poona on that day. I think you will remember that you saw me a few minutes after and said that Thursday was suggested because it was known that four Members of the Select Committee including myself were engaged to attend the adjourned Meeting of the University Senate on the following Friday, the 12th, in Bombay. I naturally expected that I should receive intimation of whatever was decided and some notice at least, if ultimately it was decided to hold the meeting on Thursday, I received none, though on the chance of receiving one even at the last moment. I gave up returning to Bombay by Wednesday's night train as I had intended to do otherwise. I afterwards learnt that a meeting was also held on that Thursday. It seems that a meeting was also held on the following Friday. No notice of that meeting either was sent to me. But on the evening of Friday, the 12th July, I received at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.) while sitting in the Senate meeting at the University Hall, your telegram to the effect "select sitting to-morrow noon." To this telegram I replied by wire : "Impossible to attend meeting on few hours' notice. Members are entitled to receive due and reasonable notice. I strongly object to being hustled because Mr. Orr leaves for Europe next week." I afterwards learnt that a meeting was held on Saturday, the 13th, also. I heard nothing further till I received your letter, dated the 15th July 1912, informing me that "the next meeting of the Select Committee will be held at the Secretariat, Bombay, at 3 p. m. on Thursday next." On the morning of that same Thursday, I received by post a sheet of paper on which was jotted down a list of the business transacted by the Select Committee on the 11th, 12th and 13th July, 1912. I found that the whole Bill was gone through but that a few points were reserved for further enquiry. In pursuance, however, of the abovementioned notice, I attended the meeting at the Secretariat on Thursday, the 18th July, at 3 p. m. The Honourable Member in charge of the Bill presided. The Committee first proceeded to deal with clauses 3, 4 and 5, in respect of which a reference had been made to the Accountant-General. After this matter was disposed of, and the Chairman was proceeding to take up the next clause reserved, I requested permission to propose a modification of clauses 7 and 7A of the Bill as regards an official representation and the Chairman informed me that he would not or could not allow me to do so as the clause had already been considered by the Select Committee at its previous meetings. I then placed before the Committee what I have stated above and pointed out that I had no notice of two out of the three previous meetings of the Select Committee, and only a few hours' notice of the third. I submitted to the Chairman that under such circumstances I was entitled to place before the Meeting my proposals for the modification of the clauses even though already dealt with by the Committee. The only reply I got from the Chairman was, that he had already ruled on the point: I still endeavoured to point out further that apart from the special circumstances I had already mentioned, it was a common practice for Select Committees and Committees in general, to reopen questions once considered, but I was again stopped by the Chairman repeating that he had already ruled. Though feeling the abruptness of the Chairman's attitude, I tried to ascribe it to want of experience of the conduct of business in Select Committees and respectfully bowed to the decision. When I was precluded from taking that full part in the deliberations of the Select Committee to which I was entitled as a Member, and more especially as the representative of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the Legislative Council, I considered that the proper course for me was to withdraw from the Meeting which I did after formally asking the Chairman's leave. All that I can now do is to append my minute of dissent as far as may be necessary, when the Report is sent to me for signature.

SHIP REPAIRING IN BOMBAY.

The s. s. "Edith."

Tenders have been called for in Bombay for the repair of the s. s. "Edith," which had her bows badly smashed in a collision with the s. s. "Tangistan" in the Persian Gulf. The circumstances attending the collision and the voyage of the steamer to Bombay have already been reported in the "Bombay Gazette." It is interesting to note that the repairs will be about the biggest job of the kind ever undertaken in this port. A new bow is being constructed in England on the original plan of the ship and this with other necessary material is expected to arrive in Bombay sometime next month. It is expected the work will occupy about two months, and that the cost of the repairs in Bombay will amount roughly to £ 4,000.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Mr. Neville's Presidential Address.

THE CLEARING HOUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The Railway Conference opened to-day, Mr. E. A. Neville, Agent of the Bengal and North Western Railway, presiding. He referred to the lamented death of Mr. E. F. Jacob, the resignation of Mr. Ross Johnson as Secretary, and the question of the appointment of his successor. Further, the President referred to the excellent results of working the railways centering on Delhi during the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India, and offered congratulations to Sir T. R. Wynne, Sir Henry Burt, Sir William Dring and others, on the honours conferred upon them on the historic occasion of the Coronation Durbar.

The President then referred to the annual report of the Secretary, the reprint of the Association rules and regulations, acceptances by all the administrations and the Railway Board of the fundamental rules, the present position of the question of a quorum, and then turned to some of the more important subjects which are likely to engage the Conference's attention during the present session, the chief points being the clearing-house, interchange of rolling stock and responsibility of the railways warehousing goods.

In conclusion he observed, "Speaking on the question of the clearing-house, it has been pointed out that 82 per cent. of the interchanged traffic is between two railways only, and this would seem to me to indicate that the present system needs, to use Mr. Mackeson's phrase, rather mending than ending."

"Altogether," he said, "we had 63 subjects on the agenda: of these two have been withdrawn and three have been disposed of, leaving as still 58 to be reported on by our Committees. One will be dealt with by the Claims Arbitration Committee, and six others have been considered by the Standard Committee of the Conference. It will thus be seen, that as the agenda begun is a heavy one, the audit will need our closest attention to clear it within a reasonable period."

LATER.

The Railway Conference this morning was attended by the Hon. Mr. Clark, Sir T. R. Wynne, Mr. Walter Wood and Mr. Finney. After the presidential address three committees were appointed to deal with the items on the agenda.

The Viceroy will entertain the members at dinner on the 26th instant.

STORM AT KHANDALLA.

Convalescent Home Struck by Lightning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALLA, SEPT. 23.

During a heavy thunderstorm on Saturday evening the Convalescent Home was struck about four o'clock by lightning. The lightning struck the angle of the roof, at the south-east corner of the Home, splintering the tie-beams and a door, smashing tiles and windows of the upper storey at that end of the building, and tearing down the plaster.

The whole house shook and the inmates were much alarmed by the flash of lightning and the noise. Fortunately, no one was injured, as the damaged room was not occupied. A window, tightly jammed by the monsoon, was forced open by the shock, or the damage would have been still greater. The wall was scorched by the lightning, and there was a strong smell as of gunpowder.

The Home had just been reopened for the reception of patients, only a few of whom had arrived.

The storm was heavy also at Lonowli, and two bullocks are said to have been killed by the lightning.

QUICKER JUSTICE IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 23.

The speedy disposal of original suits in the Chief Court of Lower Burma, is referred to in the annual administration report of civil justice in Lower and Upper Burma, just published. At the beginning of 1911, there were 613 cases pending and during the year 420 cases were instituted, of which 731 were disposed of, leaving at the end of the year only 302 on the board. This is ascribed to the fact that the undivided attention of three judges for the first two months of the year, and of two judges for the rest of the year, was given to the task of reducing the work, while the appointment of two Deputy Registrars was of material assistance in getting through the work. Contested cases may now normally be expected to come on the board within three to six months, whereas formerly the period was six months to a year.

SNAKES IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 23.

The number of deaths caused by venomous snakes in Burma last year amounted to 7,930, as against 7,851 in the preceeding year. Of these 1,437 casualties occurred among persons, and 6,511 among cattle as against 1,273 and 6,598 respectively in the previous year. As the result of the Government's action in offering rewards, nearly a million snakes were killed last year and a sum of Rs. 91,721 was paid as reward.

THE NIZAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 23.

His Highness the Nizam and party arrived at Hyderabad this morning at 4-45 a.m. His Highness at once motored to King Koti Palace. The usual salutes were fired at sunrise.

IMPROVEMENT OF CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 23.

Indian residents of Calcutta apparently do not favour the aims and objects of the Improvement Trust, and protest meetings are being held in localities selected by the Trust for improvement. Last evening the residents of Bhawanipore at a public meeting resolved that the authorities should suspend operations of the Improvement Act till the effects of the change of the capital to Delhi have been fully realised.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

"Indiscreet Observations of a Magistrate."

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao, disposed of two petitions presented by Ramchandra Ramganganda Nadganda, Inamdar of Kirkal-Matti, in the Bijapur District in which he prayed that two charges, one of assault and the other of dacoity pending against him in the Court of Mr. Heremath, First-Class Magistrate, Bijapur, might be transferred to some other Court.

Mr. Campbell instructed by Mr. V. M. Sirur, appeared for the applicant, Mr. Vinekar, represented the complainant, and Mr. L. H. Shah, the Crown.

The petitioner stated that he was the Inamdar of Kirtal-Matti, and that there was organized opposition on the part of the ryots to raise their status to that of permanent tenants as against the Inamdars.

The complainant in the assaults and dacoity cases, was one Mallappa bin Bhima, a tenant of the Inamdar who had taken a leading part in coercing the Inamdar to concede the demand of the ryots and with this object he had implicated the petitioner in the criminal cases. When the charge in connection with the assault case came up for hearing, Mr. Heremath, the magistrate, it was alleged, remarked that the Inamdars would find in him a deadly enemy, that his sympathy was naturally with the ryots. He wanted the Inamdar to compromise with the ryots. He is said to have observed further that he had already brought down the Inamdar of Karjol and that he would treat the petitioner in a similar manner. The petitioner represented matters to Mr. Kabraji, the District Magistrate of Bijapur, and prayed for the transfer of the cases to some other court, on the ground that the trying magistrate was prejudiced, and the applicant had reasonable grounds for apprehending that the magistrate would not do justice to the petitioner. Mr. Kabraji declined to interfere.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in disposing the petition, observed that Mr. Heremath had candidly admitted that he did express an opinion that the accused had better compromise with the ryots, and that it was natural that Government officers should sympathize with the ryots. It was to be remembered that the accused was an Inamdar, while the complainant was a tenant, and the remarks of the nature admitted to have been made by the magistrate would produce in the applicant's mind an impression that the leaning of the court was decidedly against the petitioner. The court noticed that the District Magistrate himself had disapproved of the magistrate's remarks. The court entirely absolved Mr. Heremath from any kind of imputation against the impartiality of his own mind, yet the court could not doubt that the remarks which in a moment of inadvertance he allowed himself to make, were such as to justify the applicant in praying for a transfer. The court regretted very much that any interference was necessary at this stage of the proceedings.

With regard to the assault case, the court directed the District Magistrate to transfer it for trial to another competent court. In connection with the charge of dacoity, the court discharged the rule as the Sessions Judge had reported that the case was to be committed to the Court of Sessions for trial.

A SENTENCE REDUCED.

Their lordships, further disposed of a reference made by the Sessions Judge of Kanara, in a case in which Ira Mangu Gowda was convicted by the First Class Magistrate of Honawar under the Arms Act of the offence of possessing arms and ammunition without sanction. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, and in default, to suffer one month's further imprisonment.

The accused pleaded guilty, and in extenuation of his offence stated that he had a license to possess arms and ammunition for the destruction of wild animals for over five years. He was a farmer and the gun was meant to protect his crops from wild animals.

Taking the above into consideration and the fact that the accused was an old man, Mr. Vernon was of opinion that the sentence was severe.

Their lordships reduced the sentence to the period the accused had actually spent in jail, namely from July 1912 to 2nd September, 1912. The portion of fine remaining unpaid was ordered to be remitted.

CLAIMS FOR BROKERAGE.

Yesterday before Mr. Justice Beaman, the suit in which Nilkant Bapuji Wagle and Jehanghir Aspandier Irani of the Universal Agency Company, sought to recover Rs. 1,500 as brokerage from Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey was proceeded with.

Mr. H. Campbell with Mr. J. D. Davar instructed by Mr. Manchershah Chotia, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Jaffar Rahimtulla, with Mr. Jehanghir Vakil, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

When the case come up for further hearing and Mr. Jaffar Rahimtulla rose to address the Court, Mr. Campbell intimated to the Court that the parties had come to a settlement by which it was agreed that the plaintiffs were to receive shares in the syndicate equivalent in amount to Rs. 15,000.

The Court passed a decree in the terms of the settlement, and ordered each party to bear their own costs.

THE POLICE COURTS.

CASE AGAINST M. J. JEEVANJEE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, judgment was delivered by Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad in the case in which Inspector Morris, C. I. D., charged Ibrahim M. Jivanji, partner in the firm of Isaji and A. M. Jivanji and Co., agents for the Bombay-Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company, Ld., and Yusufali A. M. Jivanji with breach of trust in respect of Rs. 754 being rebate received from Messrs Andrew Yule and Co. and payable to the Steamship Company on coal supplied by the last named firm.

Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner C. I. D. and Superintendent Sullivan prosecuted; the accused was defended by Mr. Payne and Mr. F.E. Dinshaw, solicitors.

The magistrate held that Goolam Hoosein's evidence should be received with the greatest distrust. He had cut a very sorry figure in the witness-box, and had often tried to fence questions and prevaricate. His Worship also thought the witness had not been actuated by a honest motive in informing the police There was no doubt that litigation had been going on between him and A. M. Jeevanjee and Co., and his Worship was convinced that his object in furnishing information about the rebate business to the police was to try and put pressure on the A. M. Jevanjee and Co., people with a view to a settlement advantageous to himself.

The first accused was a partner in Messrs. A. M. Jeevanjee and Co., and was no doubt (along with Gulam Hussein) managing the business of the agency, and also that of Messrs. A. M. Jeevanjee (the latter with the assistance of the second accused). The first accused was bound to account for the rebate to the Bombay-Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company, and his Worship had no doubt that by his failure to do so he had committed a breach of trust as an agent, as regards Rs. 754.

The case against the second accused stood on a different footing, and a reasonable doubt existed in his Worship's mind as to whether, upon the evidence before him, this accused could be legally convicted, though, morally speaking, his Worship had very little doubt that he had been a participator in the fraud.

The Magistrate convicted the first accused, remarking that the offence was a serious one, as a fraud had been perpetrated on the shareholders of the Bombay-Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company. At the same time, in passing sentence, it should not be forgotten that but for Gulam Hussein's communication to the police the facts disclosed in this case would not have seen the light. It was not unlikely that he was a participator in the crime, and his motive in informing the police was anything but honest. However that might be the fact (proved on documentary evidence) that a fraud had been perpetrated on the Bombay Hedjaz S. N. Company, and not against Gulam Hussein, did not mitigate the offence against the first accused.

As a result of their investigations and the documents before them the police saw that a cognizable offence had been committed, and their duty required that they should undertake the proceedings.

The first accused was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 800, or two months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was acquitted.

RASH DRIVING.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Jaffer Mahomed, with rash driving.

The complaint was that the accused was driving a hack victoria, when he ran into another, in which a Parsi family was being driven along Girgaum Road, on Saturday night. It was ascertained that he was not the proper driver. He was a passenger, but as the driver was drunk and lay stretched out on the gharry, the accused attempted to drive himself.

The accused pleaded "guilty" and was fined Rs. 40.

ILLICIT COCAINE.

At Mazagon, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, yesterday afternoon, Ali Mahomed Oosman, Oosman Ebrahim and Ramjoo Chand, were charged by Inspector Stenson with being in possession of 266 grains of cocaine, value Rs. 658, without a licence.

Mr. Kanga, pleader, defended the second and third accused.

On information received the Inspector raided a room in Chowkey Mohalla, on Sunday afternoon, and arrested the accused in the act of making up packets of the drug. Pieces of paper, knives and a pair of scales were seized along with the cocaine.

The case stands adjourned.

GAMBLING DENS.

ANOTHER RAID BY THE C. I. D.

Yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, Mr. O. A. Harkar, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., assisted by Superintendent Sullivan, Inspector Morris and other officers and men of the Bombay Police Force raided a gambling den at Erskine Road, and arrested Jaffer Mahomed, keeper of the house, and seventeen others, while in the act of gaming with dice and money.

The accused were placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate yesterday, when the lawyers representing the accused applied for time to receive instructions, and the case was adjourned.

INQUEST.

A Parsi Youth Charged with Murder.

Yesterday evening, at the J. J. Hospital, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, resumed the adjourned enquiry touching the circumstances in which Chandri, a Hindu woman, whose body was found packed in a gunny bag on the morning of the 8th of September, in a sweeper's gully in Barrack Lane, Modi Street, met her death.

Superintendent Walker who was in charge of the case, placed a young Parsi, named Dinshaw Rustomji before the Coroner and jury, as a suspected person.

Arjun Luxuman, a peon in the Government Telegraph Office, said the deceased was his wife. He had been separated from her for about five years.

Dr. William Nunan, Police Surgeon, said he had conducted the post mortem examination on the body, which was in a decomposed state. There was a circular mark round the neck. The internal organs were decomposed. Death was due to strangulation and might have been caused by a rope similar to that produced before the Coroner.

Inspector Finan gave evidence as to the finding of the body. A woman named Bhimabai identified the body as that of Chandri.

Bhima Virchand, a Marwadi at Mint Road, said he knew Dinshaw Rustomjee, and identified him. He had known him for four or five years. His brother had dealings with him. Dinshaw came to his shop at 10 or 11 on the morning of the 8th of September, and pledged certain ornaments with him for Rs. 100. These ornaments were not worn by Parsi women, and when he drew the attention of the accused to this fact, he said that one Dhondu Pandu owed him some money and had given the ornaments to him. The witness said he had made a note of this in his books. On Monday, the 9th of September, the accused came to his shop at about 4-30 p.m., and, asked him for more money. He told the accused that he would weigh the ornaments and would then see if he could advance more money. As he was weighing the ornaments, the police came in and arrested the accused.

The hearing of the inquest was adjourned.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 24th Sept., 1912.

219. Parades E E Coy—The E E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. on Thursday 26th instant, and proceed to Oyster Rock to man Lefence Lights.

215. Parades, No. 1 and 2 Cos.—Parades will be held as under at the Head-quarters at 9-30 p. m.

No. 1 Company, Wednesday, 25th September, 1912.

No. 2 Company, Thursday, 26th September 1912.

Subject:—Section 21, 95 and 97 Infantry Training 1911, and 15 pr. Gun Instruction.

Dress—Mufti.

196. Clothing.—Members are requested to get fitted as soon as possible at the Tailor's shop at New Head-quarters for White Uniform.

All Helmets, Badges and Chevrons should be returned to Head-quarters with owner's name plainly marked.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 24th Sept., 1912.

531. Parades—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Uniform, Khaki shorts.

Recruits not in possession of uniform to parade in Mufti.

Arms will be issued on parade.

II.—"G" Company will parade on Thursday evening next, the 26th instant, at 9 p.m. outside the Gymkhana.

Dress—Uniform, Khaki shorts and Helmets.

Arms will be issued on parade.

III.—"A" and "G" Companies Recruits will parade at the Old Head-quarters, Carnac Road, on Wednesday the 26th instant at 7-30 a. m.

IV. All Recruits of "F" Company will parade at the Old Head-quarters, Carnac Road, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7 a. m. until further orders.

Dress—Mufti.

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 24th Sept., 1912.

1. The Drill fixed for to-day Tuesday at Town Hall is cancelled.

2. Riding School for Recruits daily from 7-30 a. m.

3. In co-operation with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, a parade will be held at Jacobs Circle at 9 p m on Thursday next, the 26th Instant, members should arrange to have their horses sent out to place of Rendezvous so as to enable them to fall in at 9 p.m. punctually.

Dress—Khaki, and Hunting Saddles, Bandoliers, and waistbelts will be worn.

4. Members are kindly requested to draw their saddlery from Head-quarters Council, Road, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
R. V. R.
for O-Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. in two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Broach and its Rulers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I can assure you it gave me some merriment to read the fatuous flapdoodle over the signature of Nasarwanji Shoriadji Ginwalla which appeared in your valuable journal under the somewhat pompous and attractive heading of "Broach and its Rulers". The two rulers thus intended are Messrs. Rothfeld and Denning, and for obvious purposes Mr. Ginwalla has nothing but words of praise for them. Passing by other and irrelevant matters, I come to the question of the entertainment given to Mr. Denning, and I beg to assert that there is nothing in the Government Rules which was violated thereby. On the contrary nothing could be more in entire consonance with the declared policy of Government for promoting social intercourse and good will between the European Rulers, and their native subjects. Why Mr. Ginwalla should go out of his way to have a fling against Government for their having hitherto consistently declined to follow his antiquated guidance in such matters would be incomprehensible to most readers were it not for the fact that he uses it as a peg to base a very discreditable attack upon poor innocent Mr. Denning behind his back and when he is not present to repel such a serious charge of hypocrisy or duplicity as is tried to be insinuated. Mr Ginwalla it is to be presumed through conscientious motives of principle refrained from joining the large gathering of Broachites: but then that very fact puts him out of court, as an authority for correct reading of an ordinary Gujerati newspaper report which does not claim or profess to reproduce the "ipsissima verba" of Mr. Denning's post prandial speech. On the other hand, having been myself a listener, I can vouch from personal knowledge that Mr. Denning's words were clear, unambiguous and impressed me most favourably. All he meant to say was that before he met Sardar Davar he happened to come across some remarks in official papers by a Subordinate calculated to do harm to that gentleman in his eyes; and that as a matter of prudence, and pure precaution he had deliberately suspended his opinion upon such mere one-sided insinuation; and that he was glad he did so as at the very first interview thereafter with Mr. Modi he so satisfactorily cleared matters as to result in a complete washaway of any possible impressions. A gentleman whose mere word nobody would dare contradict has assured Mr. Ginwalla, I hear, that the newspaper report upon which he relied, and had managed to raise such froth, foam and fury was not at all strictly accurate, and to torture or twist it out of the ordinary was not a commendable course; that he himself had heard Mr. Denning, and not the remotest impression had been made upon him by his words of the kind tried to be fathered upon him; that Mr. Denning was an Englishman of high unimpeachable character, quite incapable of uttering anything offensive or indulging in any such sly and unworthy trick against Sardar Davar whose guest he was at the very moment; and that Mr. Ginwalla's outburst was all pure imagination.

As regards Sardar Davar any unprejudiced man, possessed of common sense would readily admit that in performing the ordinary social duty of assembling Mr. Denning's friends and admirers he did nothing to draw the wrath of your correspondent.

So I have been waiting to see if any disclaimer is forthcoming, any "amende honorable to an absent' and helpless gentleman, whose friends, and they are legion, keenly resent such an unfounded aspersion upon his honor, for it is substantially that, and nothing more or less.—Yours, etc.,

SPECTATOR.

POLO AT POONA.

Heavy Defeat for Bombay Gymkhana.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 23.

The Poona Junior Polo Tournament, for which twelve teams have this year entered, began this afternoon before a large gathering. As three games were down for decision a start was made at 3 p.m. The first game was between the 34th Poona Horse and the Mahabaleshwar Gymkhana, the latter allowing the Poona Horse by 6 goals to 1. Though there was great disparity in the score the game was by no means one-sided. All through Mahableshwar offered a stubborn resistance, Greig and Wilson for the losers playing an excellent game.

Poona Gymkhana met Bombay Gymkhana in the second game, Poona allowing Bombay six goals, and at once started to reduce the handicap scoring three goals to one by Bombay in the first chukker. In the next they added four more drawing level. The third period proved blank; but in the fourth Poona scored four more goals and from this period onward Bombay were hard put to it to defend their flags. In the last chukker Poona increased their lead by three goals winning by 14 goals to Bombay's 7.

In the last game of the evening the opposing teams were the 127th Baluchis and Bangalore Gymkhana. The former started in receipt of one goal, but in the first chukker Bangalore put in two. The second period was fairly level, but close on time Bangalore sent in a third goal. In the next period Bangalore scored three goals in quick succession.

Starting the fourth chukker the 127th got away and O'Neil scored the first goal for the Baluchis. With change of ends McCudden added another. Before the chukker ended, however, Bangalore sent in the seventh goal.

In the final period the 127th were again on the defensive for a time, but at length broke away and O'Neil scored. The chukker ended shortly after, Bangalore winning 7 goals to 4.

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers Tournament.

Yesterday, the match fixed for decision in the Rovers tournament was between the R. G. A. (Colaba), and the York and Lancs Regiment—postponed from Saturday, on account of the weather. Another fiasco ensued, however, the Gunners not turning up.

The Yorks and Lancs and the Royal Irish Regiment played a friendly game, which was won by the former.

THE DURAND CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

In the first game to-day of the Durand football tournament, the West Kents beat the 3rd King's Royal Rifles by five goals to three.

In the second game the North-Western Railway Volunteers beat the 13th Hussars by four goals to nil.

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 23.

The autumn races have been postponed from the 5th and 8th to the 24th and 26th October, so that the owners racing at Poona may enter. Entries will close on the 10th and the 17th idem.

GIRASIA SCHOOL, WADHWAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, SEPT. 23.

Mr. Sladen, Agent to His Excellency the Governor in Kathiawar, performed the ceremony of the annual prize distribution in the Girasia School at Wadhwan, when the Rajsaheb of Dhrangadhra, the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and others were present.

In his address, Mr. Sladen announced a generous donation of Rs. 15,000 made by the Raj Saheb towards the building of a hostel for the sons of Girasias of limited means.

The Rajasaheb also gave a silver cup of excellent workmanship for competition in cricket between the two colleges at Wadhwan and Rajkot. He also presented 25 volumes of "Queen Victoria's Letters."

Mr. Strip, the principal, referred highly in his report to the keen interest evinced by the Raj Saheb in education for the sons of Girasias.

PROSAIC VIEWS ON POETRY

"Mad, Drunk, or both Mad and Drunk?"

AMUSING INDICTMENT.

THE September number of the "Cornhill Magazine" contains an amusing article entitled "Prosaic Views of Poetry" over the initials "J. D. R." In it the writer exclaims:

'Poets at the bar! You are accused of having uttered matter which is demoralising, because it stimulates the lower passions; useless, because it does no service to mankind; and either false or misleading or apt to turn citizens, to wit coster-mongers, bricklayers, navvies, and others, away from the pursuit of truth, on which they would otherwise be engaged.' These are the three principal counts of his indictment. The manner of what is uttered is regarded as immaterial; the meaning, and only the meaning, is regarded as material.

Super-people say that it is absurd to apply prosaic tests as it would be to apply chemical tests to poetry. 'Fancy,' they say, 'the analyst of the Home Office examining a poet's breath to see if there were inspiration in it, or examining a poet's literary remains to see if there were any mydriatic alkaloids or other poisons present. Read the following extract to some expert friend and ask him where it comes from. Tell him that it is an English classic, but tell him nothing else. The extract is as follows:

"When these wild ecstasies shall be matured into a sober pleasure, when thy mind shall be a mansion for all lovely forms, thy memory be as a dwelling place for all sweet sounds and harmonies. Oh! then, if solitude, or fear, or pain, or grief should be thy portion, with what healing thoughts of tender joy will thou remember me and these my exhortations."

He will answer doubtless that is some beautiful sermon, probably by Newman, possibly by Jeremy Taylor or Hooker; or again he may guess that it is from one of Ruskin's works, for the first part of the sentence resembles Ruskin at his best, and the second part of the sentence—with its egotisms and sermonisings—resembles Ruskin at his worst. But it is neither Newman, Jeremy Taylor, Hooker, nor Ruskin. It is not even prose. It is part of Wordsworth's poem on Tintern Abbey.

If the advocates of the sacrosanctity of poetry should rejoin that one different example proves nothing, that Wordsworth often limps, and that when he limps he shambles prosaically, let them recall 'Locksley Hall,' which, though ringing with poetic rhythm and ablaze with concentrated energy, scorn, and despair, is often not merely prosaic, but so common in its language that if a stranger had picked up the following six or seven lines from a waste-paper basket, he would have deemed them fragments of a letter which was written by a disappointed lover, and which by a few bracketed interpolations he could easily piece together and reconstruct as follows:

(Tobermory, N. B.)

(Dear Blank.)

Oh! the dreary dreary moorland! Oh! the barren barren shore! (They are here. He holds her) something better than his dog, a little dearer than his horse! (Compared to my passions hers) are as moonlight unto sunlight, are as water unto wine. (What shall I do? Write that article for The Cornhill, or turn beachcomber? Men) with blinded eyesight poring over miserable books (are worms. No). I will take some savage woman, she shall rear my dusky race. (Or I would do so), but I count the grey barbarian lower than the Christian child. (After all) better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.

(Yours, in perplexity,

Orlando) (query Innamorato? or Furioso?)

And the letter so reconstructed would tell Tennyson's whole story—somewhat abbreviated, it is true, and not quite with the force of Tennyson, but almost in Tennyson's words.

If a large part of 'Locksley Hall' reads like intelligible scraps of an angry letter, the following, but for its melody—which depends upon the reciter or the printer—might easily pass for the conclusion of a child's story: "And even, when she turned, the curse had fallen; and her future lord was drowned in passing through the ford or killed in falling from his horse." It comes from 'In Memoriam.'

We all know Tennyson's 'Airy Fairy Lilian,' but have we asked ourselves what is it all about?—

Airy Fairy Lilian,
Flitting Fairy Lilian,
When I ask her if she love me,
Claps her tiny hands above me,
Laughing all she can;
She'll not tell me if she love me,
Cruel little Lilian.

What a pretty picture! We see a grown-up man lifting a little child, till she claps her tiny hands above him; we see the babyroses in her dimpling cheeks; we hear her merry laughter. So far is well. But the poem ends thus:

Like a roseleaf I will crush thee,
Fairy Lilian.

And it is not well for grown-up men to threaten little girls. If they do, they are old bullies, and it is bad taste to read or think with pleasure and delight about a big man bullying a little child.

Matthew Arnold once wrote a poem which is more musical than most of his poems, and is much admired. It is entitled 'Requiescat,' and runs thus:

Strew on her roses, roses,
And never a spray of yew;
In quiet she reposes,
Ah! would that I did too . . .
Her life was turning, turning,
In mazes of heat and sound,
But for peace her soul was yearning,
And now peace laps her round.

It sounds all very beautiful and sad; but once more what does it all mean? Does it not mean that there lived and died a young lady of fashion who spent all her evenings in dancing, and declared nevertheless that all the time she wanted rest? If she really wanted rest, why did she keep waltzing round and round continually? The tears and sighs evoked by Matthew Arnold's pathetic dirge are wasted on a little humbug.

There is a passionately tumultuous torrent of resounding words, called the 'Raven,' by Edgar Allan Poe, of which one typical stanza may be quoted:

'Prophet,' said I, 'thing of evil—prophet still if bird or devil—
Whether tempter sent or whether tempest tost thee here ashore,
Desolate yet all undaunted, on the desert land enchanted,
On this home by horror haunted, tell me truly, I implore,
Is there—is there—Balm in Gilead? tell me! tell me! I implore.'

Quoth the Raven, 'Never more.'

Note the increasing eagerness and breathlessness of the questioner and the final stutter with which he stammers out his momentous question. And what is the question? 'Is there balm in Gilead?' What frantic incoherence! Surely this must be the raving of madness, and nothing but madness! And of whom is the question asked? Of a raven: which creates the impression that the man was not mad, but drunk, or possibly both mad and drunk; nor is the impression lessened by the hour of night or by the reference to horror in the home of the questioner.

Now it is not wholesome to concentrate exclusive admiring attention either upon old bullies or on little humbugs or on middle-aged madmen or drunkards; and lyrical poems which produce this effect are unwholesome. Of course, all of these tainted characters may enter into poetry; but if they enter into poetry they ought not to be presented singly and apart as types of beauty. Lyrical poetry is the greatest offender in foisting and intruding despicable objects on the reader of poetry, and in eliciting false sympathy on their behalf.

Longfellow's 'Psalm of Life' has splendid purpose, and its simplicity is beyond praise, but there are two stanzas which run thus:

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.
Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing may take heart again.

Now, when in fable, fiction, or history did ever a sailor sailing over the main, or open sea, ever see sand without a feeling of horror, whether the sand had, or had not, footprints on it? Half the shipwrecks of history and fiction have been on sand, and to those who know something about sailing or about stories of the sea, sand spells shipwreck; so that those who love Longfellow much, but love the sea more, had better dip their pens deeply in the ink and blot out the solemn main before they venture to re-read this poem. Even then matters are not much improved.

A consummate master of fiction named Daniel Defoe did once describe the sensations which a forlorn and shipwrecked brother, named Robinson Crusoe, felt when he saw a footprint in the sand. Did ever any man, woman, or child feel sensations at the thought of Homer, Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, or even Longfellow, similar to the sensations which Robinson Crusoe felt at the sight of that footprint on the sand? Turn these eight lines round and round, right side up and inside down, and more irretrievably nonsensical they appear. 'Being nonsense, they ought never to have been written. Strange to say, if these two famous stanzas are omitted, the 'Psalm of Life' is not only intelligible, but is an unmistakable, invulnerable, poetic masterpiece.

MARWARIS AND PARSIS.

[FROM THE "WEDNESDAY REVIEW."]

The Marwaris of Calcutta have begun to realise that piling money is not the sole concern of life and it has other and more enduring interests to cultivate. Even if money was the sole concern, their youths would learn better how to make it, if they went through a course of higher education. In proof of it, they have endowed a college at Calcutta for the young men of their community, at a cost of nine lakhs. It is a magnificent start and the foundation stone was laid last week appropriately enough by Sir Asutosh Mukerjee, Vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University. As might be expected one special feature of the Marwari College will be the training of young men in the several departments of business, such as banking, floating Joint Stock Companies, etc. It is surely a sign of the times that the Marwaris whose instinct seldom travels beyond the money-market should realise that higher education will be a help to a business training and not a drag as is commonly supposed. It might seem that a young man who elects to be a banker has no need for higher education, and the three Rs. would meet all requirements. Such an impression is almost always due to the notion that the influence of literature is limited to a particular sphere of life and it has no general bearing upon its activities. Even England was not free from that prejudice. Lord Avebury, better known as Sir John Lubbock, mentions that Lord Eldon selected his bankers, because he said they were the stupidest bankers in London, and that if he could find any stupider he would move his account. It is not surprising therefore that the notion should linger yet in India, but as we have said it is encouraging to see the change that has come over communities like the Marwaris who have hitherto rigidly kept aloof from higher education. The Marwaris have not sat dreaming over the possibilities of education among the community, but with their characteristic promptitude have made a most promising start and we wish every success to their College.

While the backward Marwaris are trying to move abreast of the times, it is a strange spectacle that a leader of the progressive Parsis should be inveighing against higher education as having brought about the decadence of the community. The strangeness of the spectacle is accentuated by the fact that the critic is the first Parsi Judge of the Bombay High Court and he owes his position to the education which he now chooses to condemn. We feel sure that Sir Dinshaw Davar's denunciation finds no echo among the other leaders and he stands alone in his opinion of the influence of higher education on the Parsis. When we remember how much of their present prosperity Parsis owe to the influence and example of men like Mr. Dadabhai Naroji, Sir P. M. Mehta, the Tatas, Mr. Wacha and Sir Dinshaw himself, it is not difficult to trace his opinion to a lack of true perspective on his part. If they had simply wedded themselves to commerce, as Sir Dinshaw would have them do, they would not have attained to their present proud position, nor would they have progressed commercially. Sir Dinshaw takes for granted the decadence of the Parsis, and that is a position which he will have to establish first before he asks us to believe that the decadence is due to higher education. He ascribes to it all the evils which the community may suffer from. But we are not prepared to admit there has been any decadence at all. It is too pessimistic a view to take of the Parsis especially, who have all along in the van of Indian progress. Sir Dinshaw Davar evidently belongs to the class of men to whom the golden age is always the past, who have misgivings as to the present and who despair of the future. They never weary of asserting that man is drifting to a sad end and unless he changed the whole current of his life, there can be no salvation for him here or in the hereafter. No community is free from such men and the Parsis are no exception when even men like Sir Dinshaw Davar see no good in their surroundings and sigh for a past which will not return.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM THE INDIAN ENGINEERING.)

It is understood that the report of the E. I. R. Employes' Loan Fund which was formed a few years ago with a grant in aid from the Fine Fund of the East Indian Railway, for the benefit of the Company's Indian staff, is satisfactory for the past year ended 30th June, 1912.

The South Indian Railway are, it is understood arranging to renew a third length of four miles of the old permanent-way on the Tiruvallur-Mutapet section of the Tanjore District Board Railway metre gauge from mile 208-3-4 to mile 212-3-4 during the current year 1912-13.

Mr. G. Anson Bayley, Traffic Manager, A.-B.R. has, we hear, been granted two weeks' extension of leave by the London Board of Director, Assam-Bengal Railway Company, up to the 1st November, 1912. Mr. A. J. Cooper, Senior D. T. S., is acting for him.

It is understood that with a view to encourage and develop the manganese ore traffic, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have agreed to the concession of deferred payments of freight in the case of reliable firms who tender consignments of manganese ore for transport over this railway.

The appointment of Mr. J. M. Ewing, District Engineer, 1st grade, as acting Chief Engineer of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway at Madras, during the absence of Mr. A. B. Strange on long leave has, we learn, been approved by the London Board of Directors.

With the development of traffic on the recently opened Burhwal-Sitapur Cross Link, which forms a cross east to west connection between the Oudh and Rohilkhand, Lucknow-Bareilly and Bangaland North-Western Railway, goods sheds and goods accommodation are, we learn, being provided at the Tahsil Fatehpur, Mahmudabad and Biswan stations.

A four-ton hand travelling crane, which has been in use for years by the traffic department at Manmad Station, G. I. P. R., we learn, being replaced by a ten-ton hand travelling crane which is required for lifting heavy goods. With the expansion of the railway colony at Manmad, the Railway Municipality have appointed a Sanitary Inspector, we hear, to supervise out-door arrangements.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company will, it is understood, be providing and constructing in their Parel Carriage and Wagon Workshops, Bombay, the following 2ft. 6in. gauge rolling-stock for His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda's Petlad-Wassa branch, 16 miles long, which is under construction, viz., 2 bogie composite upper and lower class carriages; 4 bogie lower class carriages; 10 steel covered goods wagons; 15 bogie open goods wagons and 2 goods ordinary brakevans

NEW BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

At the usual fortnightly meeting of this Club held on the 22nd instant, there was a large attendance of members and over 850 birds were thrown during the course of the competitions.

The first shoot a 10 bird handicap sweep was won by W. S. Rogers with 9 kills inclusive of handicap, D. W. Johnstone with 8 kills being second. The next event was a spoon shoot, in which J. Cuninghame and A. S. Knowles tied with 9 kills, the former win

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The extreme north-eastern corner of Asia is still called "East Cape" in many atlases and other geographical works. The "Bulletin" of the American Geographical Society calls attention to the fact that the name of this point was changed to "Cape Deshnef" in 1898 by command of the Emperor of Russia, in honour of the explorer who discovered it.

The first extensive use of the panoramic to supplement the plane-table in surveying is said camera to have been last made by Mr. J. W. Bagley, of the U. S. Geological Survey, in mapping an area of 160 square miles around Valdez, Alaska, during the season of 1911. This method promises to become a regular feature of the Survey's work in Alaska.

The Twelfth International Congress of Geologists was met at Toronto, Canada. Among the special subjects for discussion were the world's coal supply, and interglacial periods. Twelve excursions of from one to twelve days took place before the meeting, and ten of from four to twenty-three days after it; some of the latter extending to the Pacific Ocean and the Klondike.

Thorlakhavn, the best natural harbour on the south coast of Iceland, has been acquired by a French company, along with neighbouring waterfalls yielding about 200,000 horse-power, and a plant will be erected at this place for manufacturing artificial saltpeter by the utilization of atmospheric nitrogen, according to the Birkeland-Eyde process.

A Rhine Museum is soon to be founded at Koblenz, if present plans are carried out. It will include a large collection of charts, pictures, models and diagrams illustrating the physical conditions, past and present, of the famous river, and a complete exposition of its economic history. Some of the unique features will be: Models of the various types of vessel used on the Rhine from early times to the present; models of past and present bridges; illustrations of the methods and apparatus used in maintaining and improving the navigability of the river. A fine series of geological models is contemplated. The city of Koblenz has already given a site for the building.

Diplomatic negotiations regarding Spitzbergen, now in progress, contemplate the unique plan of setting aside this far northern archipelago as a short of happy hunting ground for scientific men. According to this plan, no land can hereafter be acquired in Spitzbergen except for purely scientific or humanitarian purposes, and the further exploitation of land already in the possession of commercial organizations (mines, fisheries, etc.) will be placed under such restrictions as will ensure the preservation of the flora and fauna. The hunting of fox polar bear, walrus and reindeer will be prohibited from May 1st to September 15th. The hunting of eider-duck will be prohibited entirely, as also the use of poisons and explosives in fishing.

The Department of Industrial Research at the University of Pittsburgh has published the first of a series of bulletins on the investigation of the "smoke nuisance," for which funds were provided on a munificent scale by a Pittsburgh business man. The investigation is being carried on by a staff of twenty-five specialists, six of whom give their entire time to the work, while the others have been intrusted with the preparation of reports on special phases of the subject. The topics discussed briefly in the initial bulletin are: Smoke and the Weather; How is Vegetation Affected by Smoke and Soot; The Chemistry of Smoke and Soot; The Physical Problems of Smoke; Deterioration of Buildings and Building Materials; Smoke and Disease; What the Smoke Nuisance Costs; Who Makes the Smoke; Laws and Ordinances Concerning Smoke; General Experimental Work; Smoke Means Waste and Inefficiency; The Education of the Public and; The Question of Legal Regulation. It is stated that the smoke nuisance costs Cleveland 6,000,000, dols. Cincinnati dols. 8,000,000 and Chicago dols. 50,000,000 a year, and the whole country over dols. 500,000 a year, in damage done to merchandise, defacement of buildings, tarnishing of metals, injury to human and plant life, increased cost of housekeeping, and losses to manufacturers due to imperfect combustion of coal.

An Australian has invented an electric waiter for hotels and restaurants, operated by the customer seated at his table. A wooden frame holding the menu card is fitted with push buttons opposite each item, and "pressing the button" rings a bell in the kitchen and displays the order and the table number. The kitchen apparatus also prints a check, the original of which comes to the customer, with a duplicate on an endless tape. This device has been in successful use in New Zealand.

A machine combining two modern inventions, the electric car and the vacuum cleaning apparatus, has been applied in Strassburg to clean the tramway tracks of that city. In the operation of the machine, the roadbed is sprayed with water, then the dirt is loosened by a scratcher and drawn up into the car by the suction apparatus. With this machine one man can clean 25 miles of track a day, replacing the labour of 17 men working in the ordinary way.

The present day is one of very large hydro-electric transmission schemes, but in France, small water-powers have been successfully utilized. A typical rural hydro-electric scheme is that of Cotentin, on the banks of the river Saire. In this installation the energy in the fall, only 15 to 20 horse-power, is transmitted over a maximum distance of 4 1-2 miles. During the day the output of the generating plant is utilized to run dairy machinery, and at night the current is switched on to lighting circuits. It is quite a common practice to use lifting magnets for handling furnace pig iron. Usually the pigs are stacked horizontally and not many of them can be lifted at a time, because a relatively small number can be brought into contact with the magnet. Someone has recently hit upon the idea of stacking the pigs vertically, so that the face of the magnet will touch a greater number of pigs. It has been found that by this method, the lifting capacity of a magnet which heretofore was able to raise only 1,000 pounds of pig iron was increased to 2,000 pounds.

The surface brightness of walls or ceilings lighted by daylight or artificial light is now determined directly by an improved portable apparatus for measuring illumination and known as the "holophane lumeter." Tests of various wall papers in rooms lit by tungsten lamps showed that a surface brightness of 0.3 foot-candles is usually necessary to give the room a cheerful appearance. Light blue, dark red, deep green, and very deep blue wall papers showed surface brightness varying from 0.3 foot-candles for the first mentioned to 0.05 foot-candles for the last mentioned, with corresponding reflecting powers varying from 40 per cent. to 4.5 per cent.

HIGH COURT—SEPT. 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar,)
For Judgment on Motion.

962-12 Motichand and D Abdul Rahman Esmail Molan and others vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molan and others Mehta and D and Petell and E.

For Judgment.

231-08 Edg G W and Co Sobhagchand Vassanji vs Dada Abboo M B Chothia and Capt and V

Long Cause.

666-11 Jam R and D Sadda Pana and Co vs Shivnarayen Parbhulal Edg G W and Co

Short Cause.

745-12 Daph F and D Dayabhai Mansukhlal Mehta vs Nagurji Peanlal Vachha and Co.

Long Causes.

821-12 Mans J H and Co Maganlal Ghellabhoy vs Mani widow Mehta and D

For further Directions and Costs on Comr's Report.

51-93 Mirza M and M Hulimabai widow vs Amirbibi widow Tyabji D Co.

Long Causes.

587-08 Daph F and D Karsandas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum Pest R K and Co,

588-08 Daph F and D Karsandas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum Pest R K and Co,

589-08 Daph F and D Karsandas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum Pest R K and Co.

590-08 Daph F and D Karsandas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum Pest R K and Co.

188-11 Patell and E Firaji Malji Broker and another vs Wasudev Pandurang Late Chitnis M and K

819-11 Pestonji R K and Co Messrs Mulji Jetha and Coa firm Motilal Kanji and others Maneckial and T Dikshit D and S

595-11 Unwalla P and P Hakimji Amijee and another vs Tribhowandas M Nathubhai and others S B Mehta

214-12 Mulji K and T Jeyroopoomaji and others vs P B Deokel and others Dastur and Co

371-12 Motichand and D Bai Rashibabai widow and others vs Abdul Samad Esmail Wohun and another Men a and D Patell and E

560-12 M B Chothia Bai Shirenbai vs Rustomji Sorabji Gbandy Mulla and M

566-12 Manchershaw and N Sheriffbhai Thaver Measuria vs Alli Mahomed Sheriffbhai Thavar

299-07 Ardashir H D and Co Kanayalal Basdevdas and another vs Thankerdas Solvial Daphtary F and D

404-12 Patell and E Dhondi Bhikaji vs Abdul Karim Hassanaj y and others Payne and Co

766-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Munshi Mahomed Ali Toogekar and others vs Ahmed Jamal and others Chitnis M and K Sabnis and G

143-12 Bicknell M R and Co Rookhiaboo and another vs Sarafalli Adamji Noorbhoy and others Payne and Co

166-12 Payne and Co Rattonsi Cursondas vs The Colaba Press Co Ltd Nadirshaw and D

182-12 Tyabjee D and Co Morarji Keshowji and anr vs Keshowji Shamji and ors Mehta and D

684-11 Captain and V Jamsetji Merwanji Wadia vs Sorabji Hormusji Batliwalla Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).
Short Causes,

131-12 Tyabji D and Co Karadi bin Kamadi vs Anandilal Wadia G and Co

586-12 Unwalla and P Haji Noormahomed Cassum vs Haji Hoosein Kaji Amin Chitnis M and K

720-12 Payne and Co Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co vs Messrs Ramchand and Co.

729-12 Wadia and Co Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy Bart and others vs S B Colah Nanu H and Co

801-12 Shroff D and D The B'Bay Banking Co Ltd vs Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhayasaheb Gaikwad Sabnis and G.

838-12 Duph F and D The Indian Specie Bank and Co vs H E Granmapollo and another

864-12 Craigie B and C Messrs King King and Co vs Robert Macpherson Hall,

934-12 Chitnis H M and K Contractor and Kanga vs Tribhowandas Varjiwagdas

940-12 G H Dalal Messrs. Kuberdas Narsidas vs Messrs Nathubhai Manecklal Meticband and D

942-12 Hiralal and Co Messrs Lalubhoy Fragji and Bros vs R H A Mehta and others

972-12 Edg G W and Co Jesingbhai Lowji vs Ranchordas Amandidas M B Chothia

Long Causes.

1146-10 Ard H D and Co. Hussenally Miya Kamruddin vs Haji Ahmed Haji Hasum, Payne & Co.

352-12 Madh K and C Mulji Bros vs Madhowdas Umersey Jam R and D.

353-12 Malvi H M and R Biharilal Jankidas vs Pragji Vallabhdas Madh K and C.

55-12 In Person Messrs Tarachand Sitaram vs Ramchandra Sitaram Malvi H M and R.

235-8505-12 Madhavdas Morarji vs Dattatraya Bulwant Raghavaya B and N.

567-12 Raghavaya D and N Dhondurain Narayen vs Narayen Kashinath and others Sme B and Co

520-12 Payne and Co R C R Cama vs The Gordhandas Vallubhdas and others Motichand and D.

551-12 Patel and E Dolatram Kandumal vs Nagindas R Shroff Mulji and K

609-12 Pest R K and Co Indurmal Kundermalvs N R Shroff Mulji Y K

603-12 G B Mehta Heptoola Ismailji vs B N Lang Bick M R and Co

602-12 Mulla and M J R Raja vs The Honble the Advocate General of Bombay Subnis and G and Dik D and S.

606-12 Payne and Co Bai Rabiabai vs Ebrahim Esmail Mat J and M.

616-12 Patell and E C R Painter vs D P Todiwalla Chit and M.

98-11 Payne and Co Haji Essaksuly Jusak vs Sidick Harji Esmail and others Litte and Co and best R K and Co

57-09 Payne Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotumdas Gordhandas Mat J and M and Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
Long Cause.

134-12 Payne and Co Pir Abdul Kadur Pir Dadamiya vs Bawa Miya Pir Bura Miya Mulla and M Part heard.

Short Cause.

725-12 Subnis and G Abdulally Hussanally vs Khatri Esmail Tyeb Unwalla and P

Commercial Cause.

563-12 Crawford P and Co Chunilal Hiralal and Co vs Andrew Yule and Co Craigie B and Co

Reference.

1-12 J C G Bowin In Re Government vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy Littte and Co and Payne and Co.

3-12 J C G Bowen In Re Government vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy Bicknell R and Co

357-12 Ard H and Co C A Dalal vs N M Cama and another N M Cama.

358-12 In Person Alikhan Dalerkhan vs Mirza Khabux in Person.

389-12 Cap and V Seth Ellahibux Lal H H Mahomed vs Abdul Hakim Abdul Karim Mulla and M.

394-12—Bicknell M and R Bai Cooverbai K Alpaiwala vs C O Mistry Mulla and M.

411-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanji and Co vs G E Tajbhoy Bick M R and Co

413-12 Captain and V Messrs Morishita and Co Hussonally Sulemanji Edgelow G W and Co.

422-12 Madh K and C Madhowji Virji vs D H Banaji Pest R K and Co

467-12 C P D Cunha Bhimjibhai Dajibhai vs B M Rao and others Mehta and D C P De Cunha.

470-12 Nadirshaw and D Narpar vs Pass Tricum and others Dastur and Co Captain and V.

311-12 Craigie B and C The Bank of India Ltd vs Naranji Dwarkadas and others Craigie B and C Motichand and D Bhaishanker K and G Payne and Co.

509-12 Shamrao M and H Jehangir Pestonji Kullianwalla vs Cursetji Daji Limji Edgelow G W and Co.

483-12 Payne and Co A M Jevanji and Co a firm vs The Bombay Hujaz Steam Navg Co of India Ltd Bickhell M R and Co

500-12 Shroff D and D Haridas Jugjiwandas Lavji vs The Bombay Automobile Works a firm vs Vachha and Co,

511-12 Kanga and S Rachunathrai Bamrupmal vs Koushiram Murlidhar Beriwalla Bick M R and Co,

461-12 Motichand and D Joorimal Hurgopal Roongta vs Kessowji Choonilal a firm Payne and Co Dutash and P

306-12 Patell and E Piraji Maluji vs Laxmen Ganpat Sewale and another In person

316-12 Malji K and Th Bhimji Motiji and Co. a firm vs Nandu and Gopal and another In person,

367-12 Mehta and D Veerchand Sella and Co a firm Nawab Zadah Nasurllakhana Motichand and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton).
Long Causes.

647-10 Payne and Co Oplidas Malchand vs Bai Rumbani widow and others Taybji D and Co Bhaishanker K and G

875-11 Edg G W and Co Shamji Bhimji and Co vs Messrs. Kapadia Bros, a firm, Mulla and M.

51-11 Motichand and D Keshavlal Chotalal vs Velji Kanji Mirza M and M.

190-12 Tyabji D and Co A Tyabji vs Abdul Rehman Gulam Mohedin Shaikh Bhicon Cap and V.

228-12 Jeh M and S Limjibhoy Motibhoy and other vs Chimanlal Motiram Cap and V.

241-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormusji Sorabji Ard H D and Co.

271-12 Madhk and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allarakhia Payne and Co.

295-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotum Kamji Moti and D.

346-12 Chic M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mohomed Hossein Macha and others Ard H D and Co.

330-12 Mehta and D Hafizabai vs Salimabai D J Mantri.

892-11 Vachha and Co. Mohanlal Kalidas vs G R Bhagat Edg G W and Co.

1023-11 Malvi H M and R Muralidhar Shankerlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gober Nagji and Co Bhai K and G.

79-12 Malvi H M and R Bhoraj Buldeodas vs Birdichand Prithviraj and an other Payne and Co.

762-11 Dub and P Jewan Morar vs Jamnadas Valji Schmis and G

880-11 Jem R and O Sha Heera Varjang vs Ravgji Poonsey In Person.

487-12 Bhimji and Co. Chimanlal Narandas vs Maneclal Narandas.

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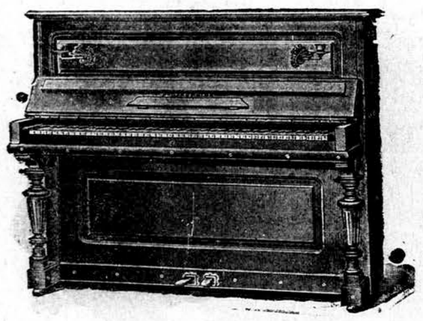

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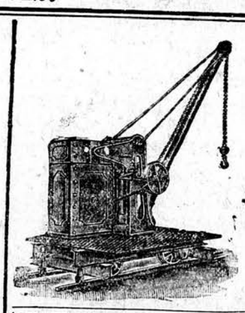

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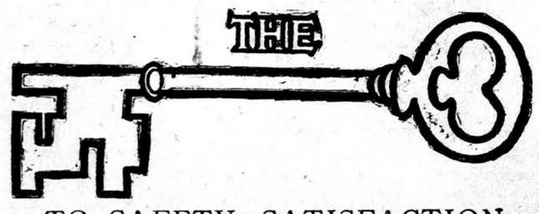

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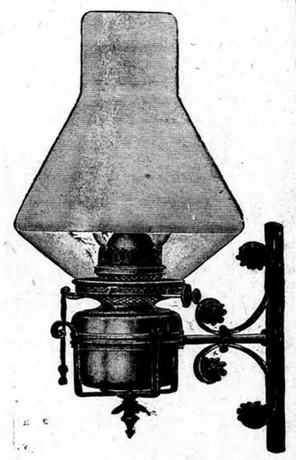

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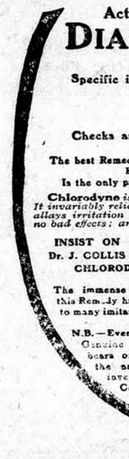

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